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FORCES.

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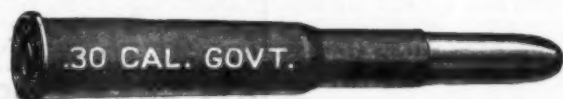
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The Navy Department has just received a report from the Norfolk Navy Yard in relation to the action of salt water on the aluminum fixings of the Texas, torpedo boats. The report states positively that aluminum so far as its use on board the Texas' boats is concerned is an absolute failure. Where the salt water had touched the aluminum fixings holes were eaten in them, and the report also states that those on deck out of the reach of water had been so badly affected by the salt air that they had begun to crumble. Paint has been applied to the fixings of the boats, and this has acted as a preventive to the action of the salt air and water. While the yacht Defender will undoubtedly be able to go through the strain of her coming race, she will, in the opinion of naval experts, have to be overhauled next year and her aluminum fixings renewed, unless, as it is believed, the erseshoffs have a special alloy of the metal which does not corrode by the action of the salt water.

The Navy Department has appointed a court of inquiry to look into the matter of the Port Royal dry dock. This is the result of the protest of Mr. McCarthy, the contractor for this structure, against being held responsible for matters in connection with the dock which he claimed should be laid at the doors of the officers superintending the work. The court will meet early in September at Port Royal and will be instructed to make a full and complete investigation and place the responsibility where it belongs.

The Army Regulations with their index have been completed and are again in the hands of the printers. Sept. 15 is the date fixed for their issue.

Lieut. F. E. C. Ryan, of the Barracouta, who took possession of Trinidad Island last January on behalf of the British Government, reports that the island, which lies about 700 miles east and a little to the south of Rio de Janeiro, is barren and uninhabited, without any sign of animal life. The landing was not easy owing to the high surf that was running, but it was effected on

the western side, and the party, clambering up the steep rocks, read the proclamation of annexation, appointed the gunner of the Barracouta "Governor," and the surgeon "Medical Officer," raised the British flag on a spar, and buried the proclamation in a bottle at the foot. Fresh water was found on the eastern slope and some vegetation near the water's edge, but nothing to make the place attractive. To ourselves, says the "Army and Navy Gazette," a maritime Power, Trinidad Island has its use, and we date our claim to it from the visit of Halley in 1700. We do not know of what value it could be to Brazil, even if she could establish a treaty or other valid right to the possession of it. Agitation in Rio de Janeiro is said to be dying out.

In the "Memoires" of the Russian Geographical Society there has just been published an important catalogue of earthquakes which have occurred in China, Siberia, Central Asia and Russia, and other places. The catalogue contains a list of about 2,400 separate earthquakes which have occurred in 560 different localities, from 596 B. C. till A. D. 1887. Out of them 710 took place in China, 549 in East Siberia, 36 in West Siberia, 202 in Central Asia, 590 in Caucasus, 121 in Asia Minor and North Persia, and 188 in European Russia. The frequency of earthquakes may be represented as having been 640 in each hundred years in Caucasus, 310 in China, 290 in East Siberia and Turkestan, 138 in Middle and South Russia, and 18 only in North Russia, Finland and the Baltic Provinces. As to their frequency during the different seasons of the year, the figures show that while in Siberia and Central Asia earthquakes are more frequent in autumn and winter than in spring and summer, the proportion is reversed for China and Caucasus.

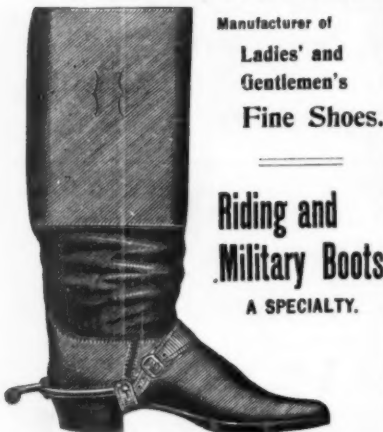
How Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field manages to edit his "Evangelist" and at the same time to gather material for descriptions of personal experiences abroad is a problem we have never been able to solve. "Our Western Archipelago" (Charles Scribner's Sons) is Dr. Field's latest work, and a delightful description it is of a trip

across the American continent and as far north as Alaska. It is handsomely illustrated. With this volume the author makes up his round dozen of volumes of travel, and we hope he will make it at least "a baker's dozen" before he is through writing. Dr. Field is one of the few survivors of a family which has held a large place in American affairs. Cyrus Field, who made the Atlantic cable a possibility, is gone. Dudley, who for so many years held a leading place at the New York Bar, died when well toward ninety. Judge Field still sits upon the bench of the United States Supreme Court, and at his side sits his sister's son, Judge Brewer. Another of the Field brothers, now deceased, is represented by his son, an officer of our Navy.

In his annual report Capt. Beach, 3d Cav., Instructor in Engineering at the Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, states that after three and a half years' experience as an instructor at the school, he is confirmed in the belief that the daily recreation marks in the Department of Engineering should be abolished, and the student encouraged to ask questions on points he does not clearly understand. The course is progressive and a failure to fully comprehend elementary principles makes each succeeding step the harder. If the student were graded solely on practical work and examinations it would be to his interest to ask questions during the term and thus allow the recitation hour to become one mainly of instruction instead of examination.

The "St. James's Gazette," in a leading editorial, Aug. 21, asks the question: "How does Great Britain stand with the United States in regard to the Nicaraguan Canal?" Pursuing the subject the paper adds: "It would be well for Mr. George N. Curzon, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, to put the question in the House of Commons and obtain a clear answer. As far as can be seen we are heading straight for a crisis, and there will be either a diplomatic deadlock between the two countries or an English surrender of important treaty rights."

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## AMERICAN OFFICERS ABROAD.

A London correspondent of the New York "Times" writes: Several American Army officers have witnessed the August maneuvers in England and are going home enthusiastic for similar mobilizations annually in the United States. They were much impressed to find at Aldershot, just outside of London, a force outnumbering the entire standing army of the United States. In this force were 10,000 volunteers, who are similar in all respects to the American National Guard. These volunteers were included in ninety corps, gathered from all parts of the United Kingdom, and, in the opinion of American officers, the uniform, discipline, and the contact with volunteers from various sections of the country, as well as their association with regulars, could not be otherwise than extremely beneficial. It appeared to them exceedingly advisable to establish an American field for maneuvers, where portions of the Militia from various States might spend a few weeks each summer in service organization with regulars. If nothing else were achieved, it would, at least, familiarize American officers with large bodies of men. At present, American officers, however much theoretical knowledge they absorb, know nothing of the practical handling of an army except when they come to Europe at their own expense and witness the annual evolutions.

## SOME GOOD INDIANS.

Here is proof that the dead Indians are not the only good Indians. We give portraits of three Indians who are steadfast friends of the white man. First we have old Washakie, who has been for many years chief of the Shoshones, now numbering about 1,500. Washakie is a grand old man, and he has been on good terms with his white neighbors for many years. He has complete control of his people, who all cheerfully obey him, and he has their implicit confidence. The picture is one from a photograph just taken.



WASHAKIE, CHIEF OF THE SHOSHONES.

The next picture represents Bishop, sub-chief of the Shoshones, now at Fort Washakie Agency. He is still young and vigorous, as his portrait shows.



BISHOP, SUB-CHIEF OF SHOSHONES.

Next follows Sharpnose, chief of the Arapahoes, numbering 1,500, and also located at the Washakie Agency. This chief was for some time with Gen. Geo. Crook, and he holds a complimentary letter from the General of which he is very proud. Sharpnose was with Gen. Ranald S. Mackenzie, then commanding the 4th Cav., when poor Lieut. John A. McKinney was killed by the Cheyennes at Powder River, Nov. 25, 1876. Fort McKinney is built on the spot where the action in which he lost his life took place.

SHARPNOSE, CHIEF OF THE ARAPAHOS.



## NAPOLEON III. AND HIS FAMILY.

Miss Anna L. Bicknell, an English governess who was brought into intimate association with Napoleon III. and the Empress Eugénie, gives an interesting description of their personal peculiarities in the "Century" for September. Miss Bicknell tells us that "there never was a more amiable man in private life than the Emperor Napoleon III., or one more absolutely unpretending. His constant gentleness, his unvarying, patient kindness, were only too much preyed upon by many of those about him; but he was certainly deeply loved by all who were in habitual personal contact with him—more loved than was the Empress Eugénie, notwithstanding her personal charms. She was extremely good-natured, thoroughly natural and devoid of haughtiness (a great merit in such a position), but impulsive and hot-tempered, too sincere and straightforward to conceal her varying impressions, and withal fanciful and tenacious in her fancies, which often irritated those who had to yield to her wishes despite difficulties and inconvenience. One of the Empress' whims' was often the comment of her attendants down to the domestic servants of the palace.

"The Emperor, always quiet and even apathetic, disturbed no one; but if an appeal was made to his feelings he could not resist. He was far from being deliberately false, as has so often been asserted; but unfortunately he was more a man of feeling than a man of principle. This led to weakness and vacillation, though, like many others whose natures are too yielding, when he had finally taken a decision he was firm even to obstinacy. Any one more unlike the bloodthirsty tyrant depicted by Victor Hugo and other political adversaries could scarcely be imagined. The sight of the battlefield of Solferino had left on his mind such an impression of horror as to destroy all dreams of military glory, and it was with the greatest unwillingness that he was drawn into the wars that followed, principally, alas! through the pertinacious influence of the Empress Eugénie, who had not seen a battlefield, and who knew only the conventional pictures of glory and heroism, without their fearful cost.

"The little prince was spoiled to excess by his father; his mother naturally wished to counterbalance the latter's over-indulgence, but she was not always judicious in her energetic interference.

The Emperor shrunk from giving him pain to an almost absurd degree. The child was once playing with a small mandarin orange, which he tried to get into his mouth. The Emperor, alarmed, cried: 'Take it from him! He will choke himself!' The Duc de Tascher took the orange forcibly from the child, not without resistance on his part, and laughingly rallied the Emperor on his not having done so himself. 'I could not,' the Emperor exclaimed; 'he would not love me!'

The "Ejército Español" has published a detailed statement of the forces at the disposition of the Spanish Government on July 1 for the suppression of the Cuban revolt, from which we learn that there were then in the island 2,094 officers and 52,326 men. At the outbreak of the revolt the numbers were 790 officers and 18,540 men, comprised in seven infantry regiments, a battalion of chasseurs, twelve guerrilla companies, two regiments of cavalry, a battalion of position artillery, a mountain battery, a mixed battalion of engineers and some minor formations. The reinforcements have been mobilized and dispatched with great celerity and order, well equipped and in very efficient state. Four battalions of infantry, numbering 104 officers and 3,050 men, were sent from Porto Rico, and, up to June 14, three battalions of marine infantry, seven battalions of infantry of the line and ten squadrons of cavalry (840 officers and 19,272 men) had been dispatched from Spain. Ten other battalions of infantry, newly mobilized (360 officers and 9,164 men), were embarked before June 30; and since the outbreak of the revolt 2,300 men have been raised in Cuba itself, two battalions of infantry and a battalion of guerrillas at Tejada.

## PERSONAL ITEMS.

Gen. J. J. Dana, U. S. A., retired, is at Westport, N. Y.

Gen. Henry L. Abbot, U. S. A., is visiting at Milwaukee, Wis.

Chaplain H. H. Hall, U. S. A., on sick leave, is at Fredonia, N. Y.

Capt. John H. Coster, U. S. A., is spending the summer at Rye, N. Y.

Lieut. J. H. Weber, U. S. A., is spending the summer at Lanark, Pa.

Lieut. Col. Clarence M. Bailey, 18th Inf., on leave, is at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Assistant Secretary of War Doe has gone to his home in Wisconsin for a short rest.

The present address of Col. J. W. Barlow, C. R. U. S. A., is The Hague, Holland.

Lieut. T. Q. Donaldson, 8th Cav., is spending a portion of the summer at Greenville, S. C.

Capt. J. S. Rogers, 20th Inf., on an extended leave, is at 1742 Sherman Avenue, Denver, Col.

Lieut. W. A. Sater, U. S. A., left Fort Porter, N. Y., Aug. 24 on a post leave of seven days.

Capt. J. M. Cabell, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., on sick leave at Sweet Springs, W. Va., is improving.

Maj. G. R. Smith, Paymr. U. S. A., returned to New York City this week from a brief vacation.

Col. H. C. Merriam, 7th Inf., spending the summer in the East, is at present at Brunswick, Me.

Lieut. C. E. Lang, 2d Art., on an extended sick leave is at present stopping at Fishkill Landing, N. Y.

Lieut. H. L. McCorkle, 25th Inf., on four months' leave, from Aug. 1 last, is at Mooresburg, Tenn.

Capt. E. S. Dudley, A. Q. M., left Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Aug. 25, to be absent for a week.

Capt. F. W. Thibaut, 6th Inf., on leave from Fort Thomas, Ky., is visiting at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

Gen. A. McD. McCook, U. S. A., and family have arrived in England, and are having an enjoyable visit.

Capt. Junius L. Powell, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., on leave from Jackson Barracks, La., is at Asheville, N. C.

Lieut. F. Wooley, 10th Inf., and Mrs. Wooley registered at the "Herald" office, Paris, France, on Aug. 26.

Lieut. Col. J. R. Gibson, Deputy Surg. Gen. U. S. A., on leave, is spending a portion of it at West Chester, Pa.

Lieut. James Hamilton, 3d Art., on an extended sick leave, is quartered at the Hotel Intermont, Covington, Ky.

Lieut. Col. C. A. Wikoff, 19th Inf., has rejoined Fort Brady from a pleasant visit to Fort Mackinac, Mich.

Capt. W. M. Black, C. E., who goes to Washington, D. C., for duty, relinquished duty at Willets Point, Aug. 27.

Col. C. T. Alexander, Asst. Surg. Gen. U. S. A., and family are at Bar Harbor, Me., for a portion of the summer.

Capt. A. H. Bowman, 9th Inf., left Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., early in the week on leave, to return toward the end of September.

Maj. H. J. Nowlan, 7th Cav., is expected to visit friends in New York very soon, on a leave extending until Jan. 5, 1896.

Capt. H. S. Foster, 20th Inf., who is spending the summer at North Calais, Vt., has had his leave extended one month.

Lieut. P. C. Harris, 13th Inf., arrived at Fort Porter, N. Y., this week for duty with Capt. J. B. Guthrie's Co. A.

Lieut. W. H. Mullan, 21st Inf., starts from Plattsburg, N. Y., next week to spend the month of September on leave.

Lieut. Col. Edward Collins, U. S. A., retired, a veteran whose service dates from 1846, is located at Milton, Mass.

Lieut. O. W. B. Farr, 2d Art., who is under treatment at Hot Springs, Ark., has had his sick leave extended two months.

Lieut. and Mrs. R. P. Davis spent last week at Fort Adams, R. I., where they were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. A. D. Schenck.

Lieut. Bard P. Schenck, 9th Inf., of Madison Barracks, is enjoying a short visit to Point-a-pie, Murray Bay, Quebec, Canada.

Lieut. D. E. Aultman, 2d Art., of Fort Warren, Mass., paid a short visit to Fort Adams last week, and was a guest at Capt. Schenck's.

Maj. D. W. Lockwood, C. E., now at Cincinnati, O., is expected to reach Newport, R. I., his new station, about the middle of September.

Lieut. G. W. Van Deusen, 1st Art., on leave for the summer at Housatonic, Mass., will return to David's Island about the middle of September.

Gen. G. B. Dandy, U. S. A., has joined Mrs. Dandy at Jamestown, R. I., where the latter has been quite ill. They are at the Bay View House.

Miss Jennie E. Kress, a niece of Maj. John A. Kress, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., was married recently at Austin, Ill., to Mr. W. A. Santiman.

Maj. J. T. Haskell, 24th Inf., is due at Emporia, Kan., on Monday next, Sept. 2, for a short tour of duty in camp with the Kansas National Guard.

Lieut. Jasper E. Brady, Jr., 19th Inf., lately at El Paso, Tex., has joined at Fort Brady, Mich. Mrs. Brady will remain at El Paso for the winter.

Col. R. P. Hughes, Insp. Gen. U. S. A., who has been inspecting posts in New England, is a recent guest of Col. G. F. Towle, retired, at New Castle, N. H.

Lieut. Geo. B. Davis, 4th Inf., is spending a short vacation at Cape May, N. J., preparatory to joining at Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J., for duty.

Gen. W. D. Whipple, U. S. A., of Norristown, Pa., is a recent visitor in New York City with quarters at the Union Club, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-first Street.

Capt. L. S. Tesson, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., lately on duty in Chicago, has arrived at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and taken charge of the medical department at that post.

Lieut. R. H. Patterson, 1st Art., of Fort Wadsworth, was one of the special guests at the outing at Pleasure Bay, N. J., on Aug. 22, of the Old Guard of New York City.

Col. R. G. Rutherford, U. S. A., retired, Mrs. Rutherford and Mr. R. G. Rutherford, Jr., are summering at Doubling Gap, White Sulphur Springs, near Newville, Tenn.



Secretary of War Lamont returned to Washington Aug. 26, from a visit to his family in Sorrento, Me. He stopped at Gray Gables where he spent a few hours with the President.

Mr. Algernon Sartoris, grandson of Gen. U. S. Grant, left Narragansett for Hot Springs, Va., on Thursday, Aug. 26, where he will spend a few weeks before returning to Oxford, Eng.

Capt. C. H. Murray, 4th Cav., and family have arrived in the East and go to New Haven, Conn., to reside, the Captain having been assigned to a recruiting tour with station in that city.

Capt. F. W. Kingsbury, 2d Cav., takes command of Troop A of his regiment at Fort Riley, in succession to Capt. A. M. Fuller, on duty at the War Records Office, Washington, D. C.

Lieut. E. J. Timberlake, Jr., 2d Art., by direction of the Commandant of Fort Trumbull, Conn., Maj. J. H. Calef, has entered upon the duties of Quartermaster and Commissary at that post.

Lieut. E. C. Brooks, 6th Cav., is in camp at Toms River, N. J., with the Girard College Cadet Corps, of Philadelphia, at which institution he is on duty as professor of military science and tactics.

Mrs. B. A. Richmond, Miss Violet Richmond and Miss Cunningham, of Cumberland, W. Va., have returned to their home after a pleasant visit with Capt. and Mrs. E. C. Richmond, at Fort Adams, R. I.

Chaplain John Dempster Parker, U. S. A., who will be retired for age Sept. 8, was appointed Post Chaplain in 1882, being at the time a resident of Missouri. He is residing at 1313 Sixth Street, San Diego, Cal., where he has been on sick leave for some time past.

2d Lieut. E. M. Blake, 5th Art., under orders to report to the headquarters of the 4th Art., to which regiment he succeeds by promotion, has been attached to Light Bat. B, Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.

Lieut. E. L. Butts, 21st Inf., concluded this week a very successful course of instruction in gymnastics and calisthenics at Fort Adams, R. I., and is now en route to Fort McPherson, Ga., for a similar purpose.

Miss Margaret Mills, daughter of the late Gen. Madison Mills, U. S. A., was married Aug. 20 at the residence of her brother-in-law, Maj. H. H. C. Dunwoody, to Mr. William Findlay Shugert, of Bellefonte, Pa.

Under orders from Col. H. W. Closson, 4th Art., the troops at Washington Barracks, D. C., are busily engaged in learning the manual and method of the Infantry Drill Regulations adapted to the magazine rifle.

Col. J. W. Clous, Deputy Judge Adv. Gen., has arrived at Chicago, to report to Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt for duty as Judge Advocate Department of the Missouri, and will enter upon his duties on Monday next.

A Saranac Lake dispatch says: Lieut. Sawyer Blanchard, 1st Art., still holds on to the angler's championship at the Algonquin. On Monday he landed over a hundred pounds of fish, and his August record will reach at least one hundred pounds.

Capt. J. W. Dillenback, 1st Art., with Light Bat. K, broke camp at Tiringham, Mass., at 6 A. M., Aug. 26, and started on the return march to Fort Hamilton, N. J. H. Tiringham society is now agog for the arrival of Light Bat. B, 4th Art., Capt. Edward Field, commanding.

A Lake Placid, N. Y., dispatch says: Gen. James Hakes, U. S. A., who is here with Mrs. Oakes and Miss Hakes, will hunt deer, beginning about Sept. 1. The general is said to be one of the best shots in the Army. He will take part in the annual Aunpersand shoot, to be organized by J. Seaver Page.

While the Dolphin lay in Sorrento Harbor, Me., recently, Secretary of War Lamont gave a dinner to the thirty guests at Hotel Sorrento. Secretary of the Navy Herbert, former Secretary Whitney, Chief Justice Fuller, Lieut. Gen. Schofield, Mr. James T. Woodward and Mr. Frank Jones were present.

Pvt. Chas. O. Cedarquist, Co. A, 2d Inf., whose action with reference to Sunday target practice brought him into prominence some time ago, has put himself out of the way of any such scrapes in the future, by taking a furlough of three months under the far-famed G. O. and discharge at the end of it.

The Infantry and Cavalry School has secured a valuable book giving a history of the family from which Col. Henry Leavenworth, 3d Inf., after whom Fort Leavenworth is named, descended. It contains a steel engraving of the officer, which is now being enlarged, and will, after being framed, be placed in Sherman Hall.

Post Q. M. Sergt. John T. McDermott, Fort Missoula, as just sent his son, Harry, a lad of 15 to Spokane Falls for a two-years course of instruction, throwing the boy's baseball nine into mourning, Harry being their pitcher and one of the best all-round players on the nine. His comrades are uniting to give him a send-off.

Colonel J. S. Poland, 17th Inf., who is to command the camp of U. S. troops at the Chickamauga battlefield to be established there at an early date and to remain until after the dedicatory ceremonies, Sept. 19 and 20, was expected to arrive in Chattanooga to make preliminary arrangements the latter part of this week.

To those post commanders who are interested in teaching their commands the useful and manly art of swimming we commend a perusal of an excellent treatise on the subject prepared in June, 1890, for the use of cadets at the U. S. Military Academy by Mr. H. J. Boehler, Swordmaster and Instructor of Swimming and Gymnastics.

Army officers lately registering in New York are: Maj. P. E. Harvey, Maj. C. J. Wilson, Lieut. A. M. Armit, Lieut. W. H. Gordon, Grand Hotel; Lieut. J. A. Chamberlin, Holland House; Lieut. H. H. Kuhn, Hotel Imperial; Capt. M. W. Wood, Asst. Surg., Hotel Brunswick; Gen. N. B. Sweitzer, Murray Hill; Prof. S. W. Bass, Everett House.

Col. W. L. Kellogg, 5th Inf., commanding Fort McPherson, Ga., has recently sent out two parties for signal and heliograph instruction, the one to Stone Mountain under Lieut. M. Crowley, 5th Inf., and the other to Kenesaw Mountain under Lieut. F. J. Morrow, 5th Inf. The distance apart is about 30 miles. The practice has been quite successful.

Mrs. Newgarden, wife of Geo. J. Newgarden, 1st Lieut. and Asst. Surg. U. S. A., stationed at Fort Wayne, Mich., gave an aster luncheon, Thursday, Aug. 2, in honor of her cousin, Miss Alice Taylor, of Allentown, Pa., who is visiting her. All the ladies of thearrison were present, together with friends from Detroit. The affair was a very enjoyable one.

Receipt is acknowledged to Adj. T. Dapray, 23d Inf., of a concise roster of commissioned officers of that regiment directed to August, 1895. The previous roster was

issued in September, 1894, since which many changes have occurred, including the appointment of Col. Coppinger as Brigadier General, the accession of Col. Oven-shine and the death of Lieut. Col. Henton.

A Willets Point dispatch says: "Pvt. Peter Mens, Engr. Battn., alias 'Bronco Pete,' so dubbed by his comrades on account of his thrilling stories of his adventures on the plains, is now in durance vile, charged with being a deserter from the 1st U. S. Cav. He has since escaped from the guard. He complained that he got too much riding in the first to suit his complexion."

A dispatch of Aug. 27 from Port Townsend, Wash., says: "A detachment of troops is here ordering all settlers on government reserves to vacate the same before Sept. 15. It is estimated 1,500 settlers will lose their homes. Should the Government enforce the order it is feared trouble will ensue. It is believed that the action is preliminary to extensive fortifications on Puget Sound."

Mr. Clarence Lloyd Wheaton, eldest son of Lieut. Col. Lloyd Wheaton, 22d Inf., is an applicant for companionship in the Kansas Commandery of the Loyal Legion. Mr. Wheaton is at present a member of the senior class of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, where he was awarded by Prof. R. Ogden Doremus a diploma from the Laboratory of Chemistry, Toxicology and Medical Jurisprudence.

Gen. J. J. Coppinger and staff were entertained royally at Lander, Wyo., when there recently en route to Omaha. They were met a mile from town by the Lander Cornet Band and escorted into Lander. A salute of seventeen guns was fired. The business houses and residences displayed flags and bunting in honor of the department commander. In the evening a banquet and reception were tendered the General at the Fremont Hotel.

Fort Meade items of recent date are: Lieut. W. F. Flynn, 8th Cav., has taken his family out to Sand Creek for a short vacation, and another fishing party, consisting of Lieuts. Duff, Crabbs, Kirkpatrick and Crosby, are out at the same spot. Capt. Charles M. O'Connor, 8th Cav., returned from a visit to the Missouri National Guard encampment. Spencer and Almond Wells, sons of Maj. A. B. Wells, have gone on a short visit to Gen. Bernard at Fort Robinson.

A more careful analysis of the members of the New British Parliament shows that there are 174 members who are, or have been, officers in the regulars or in the Auxiliary forces, and who may, therefore, be considered to belong to the military element in Parliament. The following is a summary: Officers (active), regulars, 22; (regulars), retired list, 38; (active), Auxiliary forces, 79; ex-officers, Auxiliary forces, 30; naval officers, 5. Politically, the 174 military men in Parliament may be classified as follows: Conservatives, 156; Liberals, 18.

The Omaha "Excelsior" says: "The unpleasant and wholly untruthful story that has been circulating in the press as to allegations made by a clerk in Maj. Enoch Crowder's office at the Army headquarters in Omaha has been effectually exploded. The officials of the Judge Advocate's Office as well as the Adjutant General's Office are very much pleased with the course which the Major has pursued in this matter. In the opinion of the officials it is very plain that Maj. Crowder has not committed and offense for which he should be either censured or called to account."

A Stockbridge, Mass., dispatch of Aug. 24 says: The ladies of Stockbridge have made arrangements to give Light Bat. K, 1st Art., a farewell breakfast Monday as they pass through after breaking camp at Tiringham. It will be served in the parlors of the Congregational Church at 8 A. M. Mrs. John Winthrop, daughter-in-law of the late Robert C. Winthrop, of Boston, gave an afternoon tea at her cottage, Ice Glen Farm, on Tuesday. Capt. Dillenback and Lieut. Wissner, of Light Bat. K, were among the guests. Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Peters gave a tea at Fernside, Friday, for the officers of Light Bat. K. Many Stockbridge summer residents drove over.

Some time ago Mr. Punch represented Gen. Lord Wolseley as saying, somewhat complainingly, to the Commander-in-Chief of her majesty's army, "I have to retire in September; and the bluff old Duke of Cambridge as replying, "Dear me! I haven't!" Sir John Tenniel was probably not gifted, when he drew that cartoon, with prescience of what would happen. But no master of dramatic plots could have devised a more striking outcome of that situation than is now seen, says the New York "Tribune." The Duke of Cambridge does have to retire from the Commandership-in-Chief, and is succeeded by none other than Lord Wolseley!

Lieut. Col. Hunter, Deputy Judge Adv. Gen., who is soon to leave San Francisco for duty at St. Paul, seems to be quite a favorite on the Pacific Coast. The "Call" says: During his official residence in San Francisco Col. Hunter has exhibited a lofty patriotism. He became greatly interested in the subject of inspiring in the pupils of our public schools a love of country, and it was partly through his efforts that object lessons in patriotism are now being taught them. Last year he presented the Stars and Stripes to the Protestant Orphans' Asylum. For years he has been an active member of the California Society Sons of American Revolution, and is now its president. At the last celebration of our natal day Col. Hunter cheerfully resigned himself to the task of helping to make the parade an imposing one. As chief of staff to the grand marshal, he patiently gave his time and experience toward organizing the various divisions, a labor that was by no means easy, but in the success of which Col. Hunter's patriotic spirit felt well rewarded.

Columbus Barracks items from the "Army Herald" are: Miss Katie Van Horne, of Logansport, Ind., is on a visit to the family of her uncle, Capt. William M. Van Horne. Capt. Ashton B. Heyl, Asst. Surg., ordered to Columbus Barracks for temporary duty, to relieve Dr. Brechemin, under orders to proceed to Baltimore, is well remembered here. He was formerly stationed at this garrison, and no doubt his many friends will be pleased to welcome his return. He will accompany the second battalion on their march to and from the rifle range. The first battalion, comprising Coa. A, E, and G, under command of Capt. Van Horne, have returned from Fort Thomas rifle range. The second battalion, Coa. C and D, start Aug. 27, under command of Capt. Roberts, with Lieut. Johnson as Quartermaster, Lieut. Perry as Adjutant, and Pvt. John E. Spalding, of C, as Battn. Sergt. Maj. Lieut. Col. James H. Bradford, 17th Inf., and Mrs. Bradford, recent arrivals, were surprised Monday by the band with a beautiful serenade. Col. and Mrs. Bradford are pleasantly located in dwelling No. 34, formerly occupied by Capt. Roberts, who has removed to one of the new dwellings.

The enlisted candidates for commissions to be examined by the final board which meets at Fort Leavenworth have nearly all arrived at that post. They are:

Corp. Horace W. French, Troop I, 1st Cav.; Pvt. Bert H. Merchant, Troop E, 1st Cav.; Sergt. William T. Corey, Troop G, 4th Cav.; Pvt. Alvord van Patten Anderson, Troop B, 6th Cav.; Sergt. Nils P. Hanson, Troop A, 7th Cav.; Corp. Robert H. Allen, Troop D, 8th Cav.; Corp. Joseph Drips, Troop D, 8th Cav.; Sergt. Edgar A. Macklin, Bat. A, 5th Art.; 1st Sergt. A. Dallas Sydenham, Co. B, 1st Inf.; Corp. Harry F. Bethers, Co. A, 1st Inf.; Sergt. William F. Greary, Co. C, 3d Inf.; Sergt. John F. Sexton, Co. F, 4th Inf.; Sergt. William B. Cochran, Co. B, 5th Inf.; Q. M. Sergt. Dwight W. Hyther, 6th Inf.; Sergt. Fred L. Munson, Co. A, 6th Inf.; Corp. Edward T. Hartmann, Co. H, 7th Inf.; Pvt. Harmon A. Sievert, Co. G, 12th Inf.; Corp. Reuben S. Turman, Co. G, 16th Inf.; Sergt. Octavius C. Drew, Co. C, 18th Inf.; Corp. Frederick B. Shaw, Co. A, 21st Inf.

Lieut. A. B. Johnson, 7th Inf., was on duty with the National Guard of Minnesota, during the late encampment, and a local paper in speaking of him says: Lieut. Johnson's presence in the camp was highly beneficial. He has had no trouble in winning the hearty friendship and esteem of the Militia officers who have come in contact with him, and some of the junior ones will almost swear by him. His training and 20 years experience leave no doubt as to his qualifications, and no one had any fear of favoritism in his treatment of the various companies on the Sunday morning inspection. Whatever likes and dislikes he may have, Lieut. Johnson has treated every man and every company without the slightest show of fear or favor.

Lieut. Col. J. H. Higbee, U. S. M. C., is at the Virginia, Hot Springs, Va.

Med. Dir. R. C. Dean, U. S. N., was among the recent arrivals at Newport, R. I.

Lieut. A. P. Niblack, U. S. N., was at the Aquidneck Hotel, Newport, R. I., Aug. 27.

Civil Engr. P. C. Asserson, U. S. N., has returned to Norfolk, Va., from Port Royal, S. C.

Lieut. Chas. F. Macklin, U. S. M. C., is expected at Fort Leavenworth next week on a short visit.

Gunner Chas. Morgan, U. S. N., on duty at Newport, R. I., has been confined to his quarters through illness.

Pay Dir. Caspar Schenck, U. S. N., recently visited his cousin, Capt. Schenck, U. S. A., at Fort Adams, R. I.

Lieut. W. B. Fletcher, U. S. N., who was recently on waiting orders at the navy yard, New York, has joined the U. S. S. Atlanta.

Comdr. E. Longnecker, U. S. N., entered upon his duties as Inspector of Ordnance at the navy yard, League Island, last Wednesday.

Rear Adm. Erben, U. S. N., and a party, spending the summer at Great Barrington, Mass., were in Lenox early in the week on a driving tour.

Capt. W. B. Hoff, U. S. N., who has been on duty at Washington, D. C., will assume command of the Lancaster at the navy yard, New York, next Tuesday.

Asst. Surg. M. S. Guest, U. S. N., has been detached from duty on the Philadelphia at Mare Island, Cal., and is now assigned to duty on the Minnesota at New York City.

Capt. H. B. Robeson, U. S. N., under recent orders assumes duty as Captain of the navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H., next Tuesday from the torpedo station, Newport, R. I.

The course of Comdr. Thos. Perry, U. S. N., of the Castine in not saluting the French flag at Tamatave has been reported to the Navy Department and meets with its approval.

Lord Charles Beresford was capsized, with a petty officer of the Pembroke, from a boat in one of the basins at Chatham on Aug. 14, and at once struck out for the landing steps. A boat came to his rescue, but he declined to be pulled in, and merely suffered himself to be towed to the bank. His companion was picked up exhausted.

A Toms River, N. J., correspondent writes: The recent annual fair of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic society. A number of the summer guests were ac-Church was one of the most successful ever held by tive participants in the event, among them being the wife of Lieut. C. H. McLellan, U. S. Revenue Marine, the Misses Larned, daughters of the late Col. James Larned, of the U. S. A., and the daughter of Col. Francis Crilley, of Westray Point.

We are glad to know that some of our naval officers do good work in addition to their routine service. Surg. F. B. Stephenson, U. S. N., has lately finished translations from several Russian publications about the gypsy moth for the State Board of Agriculture of Massachusetts. During a recent cruise on the Asiatic station Dr. Stephenson made use of his opportunities to advantage in gaining a practical knowledge of the language of this nation—so rapidly growing in strength and influence.

A dispatch from Boston says: "Ex-Pay Clerk David Sayre, U. S. N., was tried about a year ago on a charge of embezzlement of government funds. As a civil appointee in the service he filed exceptions to the ruling of the naval court, and was sustained for a time by the civil courts of Virginia. He was committed to the naval prison at the navy yard Aug. 26 upon a one year's sentence. His case is said to be one of the most important, from a legal standpoint, ever tried in this country, involving a conflict between the civil and military authorities."

M. Weyl, an ex-Lieutenant of the French Navy and a well-known writer on naval subjects, brought action against the "Libre Parole" and the "Nouvelle Revue" for libel, claiming 20,000 francs damages and the punishment assigned by law in such case to the libelers. Judgment was given in favor of the "Nouvelle Revue," while M. Weyl was awarded 100 francs d'amende and 25 francs damages against the "Libre Parole." M. Weyl, who is a Jew, has been made the victim of the most virulent attacks in the papers named, and which have not ceased their assaults.

Commo. Isaac Hull, of our Navy, once had a narrow escape from becoming the brother-in-law to Gen. Bolivar, the South American liberator. The Commodore's wife was "one of the seven graces of Stratford." Her sister, Miss Hart, in 1823 married after a courtship of two weeks Herman Allen, of Vermont, who met her first when he called on Commo. Hull to arrange about sailing in the frigate United States to Chili, to which country Allen was accredited as Minister. A third sister, Miss Hart, sailed with Mrs. Hull and Mrs. Allen for Chili, when Bolivar was captivated by her and made repeated offers of marriage, which were as repeatedly refused. Here is one of the romances of American history.



Capt. T. F. Kane, U. S. N., relieves Capt. F. J. Higginson from the command of the coast defense vessel Monterey on the Pacific coast next Monday.

Mrs. Dickinson, wife of Comdr. F. W. Dickinson, U. S. N., has sent out cards for a dance at the Naval War College Saturday evening of this week.

Comdr. C. H. Stockton, U. S. N., leaves San Francisco, Cal., next Tuesday en route to assume command of the Yorktown on the China station, relieving Comdr. Wm. M. Folger.

Naval Constr. David W. Taylor has returned from a visit to his home in Virginia. Mrs. Taylor, who has been spending the summer in Virginia, is expected to return to Washington this week.

Chief Constr. Philip Hichborn, U. S. N., visited Cramps' shipyard on Saturday last and made an inspection of the work on the battleship Indiana. He expects to leave Washington on Saturday for a few days' rest, returning to his duties on Tuesday morning.

Officers registered at the Navy Department during the past week as follows: Civil Engr. A. G. Menacel, Asst. Engr. L. M. Milton, P. A. Engr. F. M. Bennett, Gunner William Walsh, Chief Engr. J. S. Ogden, Asst. Paym. R. Hutton, Lieut. Comdr. F. H. Delano and Lieut. N. R. Usher.

The programme at the Naval War College, Newport, for the week ending Aug. 31 includes: "Signals," Lieut. Niblack; "Marine Engines in Warfare," P. A. Engr. Edwards; discussion of special problem; paper on "The Venezuela Boundary," College staff; "Naval Tactics," Capt. Taylor, and "War Games."

The sympathy of the whole naval service as well as his friends in civil life has been tendered to P. A. Engr. Robert S. Griffin, U. S. N., in the terrible affliction he has suffered in the loss of Mrs. Griffin, who died on Wednesday last. Mrs. Griffin was one of the most charming ladies of the Navy circle, and her death is deeply regretted.

Chief Engr. Perry and P. A. Engr. Norton, on duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering, have returned to Washington from the great Lakes, where they witnessed a trial of the Belleville boilers in the lake steamer Northwest. The two officers are enthusiastic with the arrangement of the vessels, but they are not so favorably impressed with the Belleville boilers, and it is understood will make a report against their adoption for the naval service.

Lieut. Fiske's electric helm-indicator, which has been on trial in service on board the U. S. S. New York for eight months, has given perfect satisfaction and proved a reliable and valuable instrument. In view of this the Department has decided to install the system in the new battleship Indiana on a very comprehensive scale. There will be no less than four indicators, one near the steering wheel on the after part of the upper deck, one in the conning tower, one in the pilot house and one on the bridge; and these four indicators will continuously and simultaneously show the exact position of the helm at each instant.

A curious incident is said to have happened to Naval Cadet W. C. Watts recently during the cruise of the U. S. S. Monongahela to the Madeira Islands. It was during the night, and Cadet Watts, who from childhood has been a sleep-walker, left his berth and, going on deck, walked overboard. Fortunately he was seen by the watch, and an alarm given, a boat lowered, and he was rescued. It is probable that the shock he received upon reaching the water awoke him, but his act was entirely somnambulistic. Cadet Watts is one of the brightest young men in the Navy, being one of four of the class of '80 who were honored as star cadets.

There are good reasons for believing that Capt. Frederick Rodgers, on duty at the New York Navy Yard, will be tendered the command of the flagship New York when Capt. Robley D. Evans is relieved. He has been considered for some weeks past as a strong probability for the command of the second-class battleship Maine when that vessel is placed in commission in a few weeks. Now, however, the officials, in view of the coming relief of Capt. Evans, are thinking of offering Capt. Rodgers the command of the New York. Should Capt. Rodgers prefer the Maine, however, he will undoubtedly be given that vessel, and in that case Capt. Crowninshield will command the Maine.

The "Army and Navy Gazette" says: "Aug. 4 could not have been a more propitious day for celebrating the independence of the United States of America. All the vessels in the harbor, our own men-of-war included, dressed ship at 8 A. M., and at noon fired a salute of twenty-one guns in honor of the President of the United States. In the afternoon baseball was found impossible, but there was a return cricket match between the fleet and the shore, the latter winning easily, though Lieuts. Thring, Fitzherbert and Veale and Mr. Blount scored well. The same evening the American Admiral and his officers gave a reception on board the Baltimore, which was well attended, a great number of Japanese officials being present. At night the ship was hung with lanterns, as well as her boats, which cruised about the harbor, and for some hours there was a continuous discharge of fireworks. The heartiness of the proceedings, we imagine, received piquancy from a display of Yankee smartness, which had caused curious comment some days before. One day the Americans had got a wind that the Leander was leaving her well-situated buoy for target practice. She was scarcely away when the Baltimore was under steam, and soon comfortably installed in her billet, and when the Leander returned, surprised at the smartness of the maneuver, they had to anchor with the Undaunted outside the breakwater. On the day after the Fourth of July celebration Adm. Buller entertained a large party of distinguished Japanese at lunch, among those present being Count Ito and other members of the Government, and many naval and military officers of high rank, who inspected the flagship and witnessed the smartness of the company at general quarters."

Capt. Mott Hooton, with Co. E, 22d Inf., arrived at Fort Assiniboine Aug. 17 from the now abandoned post of Fort Pembina.

Capt. L. Brechemin, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., was expected in Baltimore the latter part of this week for duty as attending Surgeon in that city.

Lieut. H. J. Slocum, 7th Cav., and Lieut. S. L. H. Slocum, 8th Cav., are in New York City on a month's leave. Their address is 37 East Sixty-fifth Street.

Chaplain and Prof. W. M. Postlethwaite, U. S. A., of West Point, Mrs. Postlethwaite and family arrived in New York on the Teutonic from abroad Aug. 28.

Capt. Chas. H. Ingalls, A. Q. M., who has been summering at Denmark, Me., is expected in St. Paul next week for duty under Maj. J. V. Furey, Chief Q. M.

Chaplain J. B. McCleery and Mrs. McCleery are visiting their daughters, Mrs. Morrison and Mrs. Alvoord, at Fort Leavenworth, where they have many warm friends.

Maj. Gen. D. E. Sikes, U. S. A., attended the Agricultural Exposition at Hornellsville, N. Y., Aug. 28, and was enthusiastically received by the many old soldiers present.

Col. D. S. Gordon, 6th Cav., left Fort Myer, Va., Aug. 28, on a short leave, to return next week. During his absence the post is in command of Maj. T. C. Lebo, 6th Cav.

Lieut. Gen. Schofield, Mrs. Schofield and Lieut. Col. J. P. Sanger were at Fort Ethan Allen and Plattsburg Barracks this week, where they were received with all the official and social courtesies.

We are glad that Capt. J. W. Pope, after his many years' arduous and efficient service at the late Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, is to have so pleasant a station as New York City, even for a while at least.

Madison Barracks, N. Y., is in luck this week, two of its officers of the 9th Inf., Capt. C. M. Rockefeller and Lieut. Geo. Palmer, having received college details, the former at Alliance, O., and the latter at Delaware, O.

The retirement this week of Capt. Frazier A. Boute, an officer with an excellent military record, with brevets for gallantry during and since the War of the Rebellion, promotes Lieut. J. G. Galbraith to Captain. Capt. Galbraith was graduated in 1877.

The War Department is waiting to hear from Pvt. H. S. Webber, 10th Inf., who left Fort Douglas on July 16 for Washington on a bicycle. Webber was given three months' furlough. He has not yet reported his arrival in Washington.

Fort Robinson, Neb., recent items are: Lieut. Ladd has arrived suffering from a severe attack of mountain fever. Lieut. Swift's son has arrived from Washington, D. C., on a visit to his parents. Capt. Rucker, Miss "Dolly" Loud and Miss Daisy Swift spent Sunday on Running Water with Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Cook.

Army officers registered at the War Department during the past week as follows: 1st Lieut. Geo. B. Davis, 4th Inf.; Capt. A. L. Wagner, 6th Inf.; 1st Lieut. W. H. Johnston, Jr., 10th Inf.; 2d Lieut. M. R. Petersen, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. W. P. Newcomb, 5th Art.; Capt. W. M. Black, Engr. Corps; Capt. H. H. Bellas, retired; 1st Lieut. J. M. Carson, Jr., 5th Cav.

Brig. Gen. Coppinger, commanding the Department of the Platte, has reported his return to Omaha with his staff. It is expected that he will immediately begin the preparation of his report on the recent Sannack Indian scare. The troops called out on this service are still in the field, and no indication has yet reached the War Department when they will be recalled.

Four soldiers stationed at Fort Myer became involved in a row on Sunday last at a camp-meeting held in a village near the post. They were assaulted by a farmer, who caused a panic, during which the soldiers were arrested. They were clearly not to blame for the disturbance, however, and were promptly discharged by a justice of the peace before whom they were tried.

A board consisting of four Chief Engineers and eleven Passed Assistant and Assistant Engineers has been appointed to conduct the steam trial of the machinery of the battleship Texas. The trial will be of four hours' duration and will take place between Sept. 5 and 10 just outside of Cape Charles and Cape Henry.

Secretary Herbert is expected to return to Washington on Saturday, and when he resumes his duties at the Navy Department next week among the first matters to engage his attention will be the preliminary statement to be issued to the shipbuilders of the country in relation to the new battleships. This statement has just been completed by Chief Constr. Hichborn, and is now in the hands of Capt. Lemly, Judge Adv. Gen., undergoing revision, and before it is submitted to Secretary Herbert for his action, it will be sent to the Bureau of Ordnance, Steam Engineering and Equipment for the criticisms of their Chiefs.

Secretary Lamont returned to Washington on Sunday night, and immediately upon his arrival, Assistant Secretary Doe left for the Northwest to recuperate from the serious illness he has just suffered. The Secretary also told the "Journal" correspondent that nothing had been done in regard to the detail of an officer for duty as military attaché in Japan, and from what has since been learned on the subject it looks extremely doubtful that an officer will be assigned to this duty for some time to come.

The firmness displayed by Comdr. Perry, of the gunboat Castine, in dealing with the French at Tamatave, Madagascar, has been the subject of much favorable comment among naval officers. A statement has been given out by the Navy Department which tells of Comdr. Perry's pluck, and explains the reported failure of the Castine to salute the French flag because of the naval regulations, which do not require a salute to vessels of one country in the ports of another, and because of our treaty with Madagascar, by which the United States recognized the Hovas Government as controlling the entire island.

#### ARMY ORDERS, H. Q. A., Aug. 29.

1st Lieut. William J. Pardee, 25th Inf., is relieved from duty at Brown University, Providence, R. I.

1st Lieut. William H. Johnston, Jr., 16th Inf., is relieved from duty at the Western Military Academy, Upper Alton, Ill., and detailed to duty at St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo.

1st Lieut. F. T. Meriweather, Asst. Surg., will appear before retiring board at Washington Barracks.

The following changes in stations of medical officers are ordered: Capt. Julian M. Cabel is relieved from duty at Washington Barracks and will report to Surgeon General for duty; 1st Lieut. F. T. Meriweather relieved from duty at San Diego Barracks; 1st Lieut. C. E. B. Flagg relieved from duty at Angel Island, Cal., and ordered to duty at Fort Hancock, relieving 1st Lieut. F. A. Winter, who is ordered to duty at Fort Grant, to relieve 1st Lieut. George M. Wells, who goes to Fort Mason, Cal.; Capt. William L. Kneidler detached from Fort Mason and ordered to San Diego Barracks; Capt. Walter D. McCall relieved from duty at the Presidio and ordered to Fort Ringgold, relieving 1st Lieut. Champe C. McCullough, Jr., who is ordered to duty at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark. Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. George M. Wells, Asst. Surg.

Maj. Joshua W. Jacobs, Q. M. D., is relieved at once from duty at headquarters Department of Dakota and ordered to duty as depot Quartermaster in Washington, D. C.

The following transfers in the 3d Cav. are ordered: 2d Lieut. John P. Ryan from Troop M to F; 2d Lieut. John H. Rice from Troop F to M.

Leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. Samuel B. Arnold, 1st Cav.

Leave for one year granted Maj. Chas. R. Barnett, Q. M. D. New York.

## THE ARMY.

DANIEL S. LAMONT, Sec'y of War. J. B. DOE, Asst. Sec'y.

G. O. 49, H. Q. A., A. G. O., Aug. 24, 1895.

I. By direction of the Secretary of War, the modifications of the Infantry Drill Regulations published in connection with the Manual of Arms adapted to the magazine rifle, are amended as follows:

On page 29, third paragraph, under head "Drill Regulations" strike out the words "after calling the roll" in second line, and insert instead the words "before calling the roll" causes the rear rank to fall back to 36 inches distance, and having called the roll, to close again to facing distance, then."

II. By direction of the Secretary of War, the further issue, and use in the service, of the leather waist-belt and the McKeever cartridge box will be discontinued, and such of these articles as are now in the hands of troops already supplied with cartridge belts for the magazine rifle, or in the hands of acting ordnance officers of posts, will be shipped to Rock Island Arsenal; those in the hands of troops are yet supplied with the new cartridge belts will be so shipped upon the receipt of the new belts.

III. The following order from the War Department is published for the information and guidance of all concerned: "Whereas, By an act of Congress, approved March 2, 1895, the Secretary of War was authorized, on the application of the Governor of Michigan, to turn over to the State of Michigan, for use as a State park, and for no other purpose, the military reservation and buildings and the lands of the National Park on Mackinac Island, Mich., said act providing that whenever the State ceases to use the land for the purpose aforesaid, it shall revert to the United States; and "Whereas, John T. Rich, Governor of the State of Michigan, has made formal application for the transfer to the State of Michigan of said military reservation and buildings, and the lands of said National Park for the purpose specified in said act; now,

"Therefore, This is to certify that the Secretary of War hereby turns over to the State of Michigan, for use as a State park and for no other purpose, the military reservation and buildings and the lands of the National Park on Mackinac Island, Mich., subject to the provisions of said act of Congress.

"Witness my hand and official seal this 3d day of August, 1895.

(Seal.) DANIEL S. LAMONT, "Secretary of War."

By command of Lieut. Gen. Schofield, THOS. M. VINCENT, Actg. Adj. Gen.

G. O. 145, Columbus Barracks, Aug. 26

(Extract.)

Pursuant to par. 2, G. O. 11, headquarters Department of the East, c. s., Cos. C and D, 17th U. S. Inf., under command of Capt. Cyrus S. Roberts, 17th Inf., will proceed tomorrow, the 27th inst., via the shortest route on the turnpike between Columbus, Xenia, Cincinnati, O., and Newport, Ky., to the Fort Thomas rifle range, Ky., for rifle practice as prescribed in the order cited, reporting upon arrival to the commanding officer of Fort Thomas, Ky. Upon the completion of the rifle practice the battalion will return to the post. . . . Whenever practicable the march will be conducted as a march in the presence of an enemy, and outlined in Wagner's Service of Security and Information. The command will be equipped as for the field, campaign hats, leggings, etc., with at least 10 rounds of ball cartridges in the belt. Asst. Surg. A. B. Heyl, Med. Dept., is assigned to duty with the battalion, and will accompany it to and from the range. The post Surgeon will detail a detachment of the Hospital Corps, and provide a red cross ambulance, with the necessary medical supplies for the field to accompany the battalion.

By order of Col. Poland, ROBERT W. DOWDY, 1st Lieut. and Q. M. 17th Inf., Post Adj.

#### STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

The leave granted Maj. John Pitman, Ord. Dept., is extended 15 days. (S. O., H. Q. A., Aug. 26.)

The leave granted Maj. Charles B. Penrose, C. S., is extended one month. (S. O., H. Q. A., Aug. 25.)

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. Edgar S. Dudley, A. Q. M. (Orders 145, Columbus Barracks, Aug. 24.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. William S. Pelree, Ord. Dept., is extended one month. (S. O., H. Q. A., Aug. 26.)

Leave for 14 days, to take effect about Aug. 20, is granted Post Chaplain Walter Marvinne. (S. O. 121, D. Col., Aug. 19.)

Leave from Aug. 21 and to include Sept. 30, 1895, is granted Lieut. Col. John S. Billings, Deputy Surg. Gen. (S. O., H. Q. A., Aug. 24.)

Lieut. Col. Alexander Mackenzie, C. E., is detailed as a member of the Lighthouse Board, vice Maj. Henry M. Adams, C. E., relieved. (S. O., H. Q. A., Aug. 24.)

Col. Peter C. Hains, C. E., is detailed as member of the examining board convened at the Army Building, New York, vice Col. Henry L. Abbot, C. E., retired. (S. O., H. Q. A., Aug. 27.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Gottlieb Nasahl (appointed Aug. 2, 1895, from Sergeant Major 1st Art.), now at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., will be sent to Fort Douglas, Utah. (S. O., H. Q. A., Aug. 27.)

Leave for two months, to take effect upon his relief from duty at headquarters Department of the Missouri, is granted Maj. Stephen W. Groesbeck, Judge Adv. (S. O., H. Q. A., Aug. 28.)

Capt. Louis Brechemin, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., is relieved from duty at Columbus Barracks and will proceed to comply with par. 1, S. O. 135, H. Q. A., June 11, 1895. (Orders 144, Columbus Barracks, Aug. 25.)

Leave on surgeon's certificate, to take effect from the date of his relief from duty at Willets Point, N. Y., and to include Oct. 1, 1895, is granted 2d Lieut. James P. Jerve, C. E. (S. O., H. Q. A., Aug. 23.)

Capt. Euclid B. Frick, Asst. Surg., is detailed as member of the examining board convened at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., vice Capt. Charles Wilcox, Asst. Surg., relieved. (S. O., H. Q. A., Aug. 27.)

Capt. Eric Berglund, C. E., will report to Col. Henry M. Robert, C. E., president of the examining board convened at the Army Building, New York City, for examination as to his fitness for promotion. (S. O., H. Q. A., Aug. 27.)

Maj. Charles McClure, Paym. at St. Louis, Mo., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, in due time to pay the enlisted men of the Provost Guard, U. S. Military Prison, at Aug. 31, 1895, on which date that organization will be disbanded. (S. O. 131, D. Mo., Aug. 26.)

So much of par. 9, S. O. 108, H. Q. A., May 8, 1895, as directs Capt. Charles A. Booth, A. Q. M., to report to the commanding General Department of Texas, for duty as assistant to the Chief Quartermaster of that department, is revoked, and he will, upon being relieved from duty at Omaha, Neb., proceed to Jeffersonville, Ind., for duty. (S. O., H. Q. A., Aug. 27.)

Lieut. Col. Peter D. Vroom, Insp. Gen., will proceed from Chicago, Ill., to the points hereinafter designated, for the purpose of inspecting unserviceable engineer property: Berlin, Oshkosh, Appleton and Kaukauna, Wis., Hastings, Minn., Fountain City, Wis., Gasconade, Mo., Newport, Fort Smith and Pine Bluff, Ark., Greenville, Miss., Mount Carmel, Ill., McConnellsville, O., West Belvue and Merrill Station, Pa., and Ashtabula and Toledo, O. (S. O., H. Q. A., Aug. 25.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: 1st Lieut. William W. Quinton, Asst. Surg., will be relieved from duty at Fort Riley, Kan., and will report in person at Fort Logan, Col., for temporary duty at that post, to relieve Capt. Louis A. La Garde, Asst. Surg., who will proceed to and take station at Boston, Mass., for duty as attending Surgeon in that city. He will also enter upon duty as examiner of recruits in Boston. (S. O., H. Q. A., Aug. 28.)



Post Q. M. Sergt. William F. Granlee, having been tried by a court-martial at Fort Douglas and found guilty of conspiracy to defraud the United States; making false and fraudulent claims against the United States; making false and fraudulent writings, and conduct prejudicial to good order, etc., was sentenced "to be dishonorably discharged, forfeiting all pay and allowances, and be confined at hard labor for four years." Lieut. Gen. Schofield approves the sentence and says: "The place of confinement will be kept under guard at Fort Douglas." (S. O., H. Q. A., Aug. 21.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's Department are ordered: Capt. Jas. W. Pope, A. Q. M., is relieved from duty as acting warden of the U. S. Penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and will proceed to New York City for temporary duty. Capt. Charles H. Ingalls, A. Q. M., having relinquished the unexpired portion of his sick leave, will proceed to St. Paul, Minn., for duty as assistant to the Chief Quartermaster, relieving Maj. Joshua W. Jacobs, Q. M., who will report for duty as Depot Quartermaster in Washington, D. C., to relieve Maj. Charles R. Barnett, Q. M. (S. O., H. Q. A., Aug. 27.)

The following assignment of paymasters is made for the payment of troops in Department of Missouri for the muster of Aug. 31, 1895: Lieut. Col. George W. Candee, Chief Paymaster at Fort Sheridan and Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., and Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind.; Maj. George W. Baird, Paymaster at Fort Thomas, Ky., Columbus Barracks, O., and any troops temporarily absent therefrom, and Forts Wayne, Mackinac and Brady, Mich.; Maj. Charles McClure, Paymaster at Jefferson Barracks and St. Louis Powder Depot, Mo., Fort Leavenworth and Riley, Kan., Forts Reno and O. T., and any troops of the last two posts temporarily absent in the field. (S. O. 131, D. Mo., Aug. 26.)

#### CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

##### 1st CAVALRY.—COL. ABRAM K. ARNOLD.

Capt. Frazier A. Boutelle, 1st Cav., having been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service, on account of disability incident to the service, is retired from active service. (S. O., H. Q. A., Aug. 27.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Aug. 27, 1895, is granted 2d Lieut. J. D. L. Hartman, 1st Cav., Fort Grant, Ariz.

##### 3d CAVALRY.—COL. ANSON MILLS.

Sergt. G. Wetz, Troop G, 3d Cav., is detailed overseas in Q. M. Department. (Orders 127, Fort Ethan Allen, Aug. 21.)

Corp. A. Stoll, Troop G, 3d Cav., is detailed Post Surgeon Major. (Orders 127, Fort Ethan Allen, Aug. 21.)

1st Lieut. George T. Langhorne, 3d Cav., A. D. C. Engr. Officer, will proceed to Perry Park, Col., for the purpose of examining the ground now being used as a known distance target range for troops stationed at Fort Logan, with a view of ascertaining its adaptability for future use as a target range for all descriptions of small-arms firing. (S. O. 54, D. Col., Aug. 15.)

##### 4th CAVALRY.—COL. CHAS. E. COMPTON.

Capt. Cunliffe H. Murray, 4th Cav., is relieved from duty in the Department of Columbia and will proceed to New Haven, Conn., preparatory to entering upon his duties as recruiting officer at that station Oct. 1 next. (S. O. 120, D. Col., Aug. 15.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Charles P. Elliott, 4th Cav., is extended one month, on surgeon's certificate, with permission to leave Department of Columbia. (S. O., H. Q. A., Aug. 26.)

##### 6th CAVALRY.—COL. DAVID S. GORDON.

Pvt. D. P. McClure, K, 6th Cav., has been appointed Corporal.

Sergt. T. Higgins, Troop H, 6th Cav., and guard will conduct prisoner to Fort Columbus. (Orders 88, Fort Myer, Aug. 26.)

##### 7th CAVALRY.—COL. EDWIN V. SUMNER.

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about Sept. 5, 1895, is granted Maj. Henry J. Nowlan, 7th Cav. (S. O., H. Q. A., Aug. 22.)

##### 9th CAVALRY.—COL. JAMES BIDDLE.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Sept. 15, 1895, is granted 1st Lieut. Robert B. Watkins, 9th Cav. (Fort Du Chesne, Utah), with permission to apply for an extension of two months. (S. O. 53, D. Col., Aug. 12.)

Capt. John F. Guilfoyle, 9th Cav., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb., to take effect Oct. 1, 1895, and will report in person on that date for duty accordingly, and relieve 1st Lieut. John J. Pershing, 10th Cav., who will then proceed to join his troop. (S. O., H. Q. A., Aug. 22.)

Leave for one month from Sept. 1, 1895, is granted 2d Lieut. Matthew A. Batson, 9th Cav. (S. O., H. Q. A., Aug. 26.)

##### 10th CAVALRY.—COL. JOHN K. MIZNER.

Leave for 10 days, to take effect about Aug. 20, 1895, is granted Col. John K. Mizner, 10th Cav., Fort Assiniboine, Mont. (S. O. 129, D. D., Aug. 16.)

##### 1st ARTILLERY.—COL. ROYAL T. FRANK.

Leave for 15 days is granted 1st Lieut. G. W. S. Stevens, 1st Art. (S. O. 203, D. E., Aug. 24.)

Leave for one day is granted Capt. E. Van A. Andrus, 1st Art. (Orders 118, Fort Hamilton, Aug. 22.)

Sergt. Ernest Dieckhoff, Bat. L, 1st Art. will proceed to New York to serve subpoenas. (Orders 68, Fort Wadsworth, Aug. 22.)

Sergt. Henry Chapman, Bat. H, 1st Art., will conduct prisoner to Fort Columbus. (Orders 117, Davids Island, Aug. 22.)

Sergt. C. H. Hanson, Bat. A, 1st Art., will conduct prisoner to Fort Columbus. (Orders 119, Fort Hamilton, Aug. 25.)

1st Lieut. David Price, 1st Art., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va., to take effect Sept. 1, 1895. (S. O., H. Q. A., Aug. 27.)

Pvt. Herman G. Fritz, Bat. A, 1st Art., who left New York July 23 on bicycle for Fort Snelling, arrived at Fort Sheridan Aug. 15 in good physical condition and undaunted by the 1,500 miles yet before him. He has made an average so far of about 5.18 miles per hour.

The band and Bats A and G, 1st Art., Fort Hamilton, and D and L, Fort Wadsworth, participated in the Maryland ceremonies at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, Aug. 27.

2d ARTILLERY.—COL. RICHARD LODGE.

Lieut. D. E. Aultman, 2d Art., is detailed counsel for P. H. Holmes. (Orders 96, Fort Warren, Aug. 20.)

The leave, on surgeon's certificate, granted 2d Lieut. Otho W. B. Farr, 2d Art., is extended two months on surgeon's certificate. (S. O., H. Q. A., Aug. 26.)

Leave for one month, to take effect Aug. 30, is granted 1st Lieut. John Conklin, Jr., 2d Art. (S. O. 206, D. E., Aug. 28.)

3d ARTILLERY.—COL. EDMUND C. BAINBRIDGE.

Lieut. A. Campbell, 3d Art., is detailed counsel to defend case before G. C. M. (Orders 112, Washington Barracks, Aug. 17.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Edward Davis, 3d Art. (S. O. 206, D. E., Aug. 27.)

4th ARTILLERY.—COL. HENRY W. CLOSSON.

Lieut. G. G. Heiner, 4th Art., is relieved from special duty with Bat. I and will report for duty with Bat. G. (Orders 114, Washington Barracks, Aug. 20.)

Corp. John Schuster has been promoted Sergeant and Lance Corp. J. Keller appointed Corporal in Light Bat. H, 4th Art. Corp. C. McKee has been promoted Sergeant in Bat. G.

Pvt. J. McDonald, 4th Art., has been appointed Corporal in Bat. J; Lance Corp. F. W. Foster has been appointed Corporal in Light Bat. F.

5th ARTILLERY.—COL. WM. M. GRAHAM.

So much of par. 5, S. O. 197, H. Q. A., Aug. 23, 1895, as relates to 2d Lieut. Edmund M. Blake, 5th Art., is so amended as to direct that upon complying with his previous orders to report for duty to the commanding officer

4th Art., Washington Barracks, D. C., he proceed, as soon as practicable, to report in person to the commanding officer Light Bat. B, 4th Art., for duty with that battery. (S. O., H. Q. A., Aug. 26.)

War Department order of Aug. 5, 1895, detailing 1st Lieut. Thos. R. Adams, 5th Art., at St. John's College, New York City, is revoked, and Capt. Frank H. Edmunds, 1st Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at that institution. (S. O., H. Q. A., Aug. 27.)

The following transfers in the 5th Art. are ordered, to take effect Sept. 1, 1895: 1st Lieut. William R. Hamilton from Bat. C to Bat. G; 1st Lieut. Warren P. Newcomb from Bat. G to Bat. C. (S. O., H. Q. A., Aug. 27.)

2d INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN C. BATES.

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about Sept. 1, 1895, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles W. Rowell, 2d Inf. (S. O., H. Q. A., Aug. 23.)

The 2d Inf., at Fort Omaha, are expecting that by Sept. 15 or thereabout the regiment will move into quarters at the new Fort Crook.

3d INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN H. PAGE.

Leave for one month, to take effect upon his relief from recruiting duty, is granted Capt. Philip Reade, 3d Inf. (S. O., H. Q. A., Aug. 27.)

4th INFANTRY.—COL. ROBERT H. HALL.

Leave for 14 days is granted 1st Lieut. Charles McQuiston, 4th Inf. (S. O., H. Q. A., Aug. 26.)

5th INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM L. KELLOGG.

Pvt. E. Sauter, C, 5th Inf., has been appointed Corporal.

6th INFANTRY.—COL. MELVILLE A. COCHRAN.

The leave granted Capt. Frederick W. Thibaut, 6th Inf., is extended one month. (S. O., H. Q. A., Aug. 22.)

Lance Corp. E. S. Vall, E, 6th Inf., has been appointed Corporal.

9th INFANTRY.—COL. CHARLES G. BARTLETT.

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. Bard P. Schenck, 9th Inf., is extended seven days. (S. O. 203, D. E., Aug. 24.)

Capt. Charles M. Rockefeller, 10th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Mount Union College, Alliance, O., vice Capt. Matthias W. Day, 9th Cav., relieved. (S. O., H. Q. A., Aug. 27.)

1st Lieut. George Palmer, 9th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, O. (S. O., H. Q. A., Aug. 27.)

10th INFANTRY.—COL. EDWARD P. PEARSON.

1st Lieut. Robert L. Bullard, 10th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the North Georgia Agricultural College, Dalton, Ga., vice 2d Lieut. William R. Dashiell, 8th Inf., relieved at his own request. (S. O., H. Q. A., Aug. 24.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Mathew E. Saville, 10th Inf., is extended 20 days. (S. O. 128, D. Mo., Aug. 21.)

12th INFANTRY.—COL. EDWIN F. TOWNSEND.

The following promotions were made in Co. C, 12th Inf., Aug. 19: Corp. Thomas Kelly to be Sergeant, vice Harmon, reduced; Pvt. Gilbert Hagen to be Corporal, vice Kelly, promoted. (Orders 35, 12th Inf., Aug. 19.)

13th INFANTRY.—COL. ALFRED T. SMITH.

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. William Auman, 13th Inf. (Orders 112, Fort Niagara, Aug. 19.)

Pvts. M. McQuinnay and E. C. Newell, G, 13th Inf., have been appointed Corporals.

Sergt. William McManes, Co. F, 13th Inf., is detailed post Sergeant Major and post librarian. (Orders 115, Fort Columbus, Aug. 19.)

Cos. D and F, 13th Inf., took part in the Maryland monument ceremonies at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, on Aug. 27.

17th INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN S. POLAND.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Oct. 3, 1895, is granted 1st Lieut. Arthur Johnson, 17th Inf. (S. O., H. Q. A., Aug. 24.)

19th INFANTRY.—COL. SIMON SNYDER.

Lieut. Col. Charles A. Wilcox, 19th Inf., will proceed from Fort Brady to Fort Mackinac, Mich., to inspect certain unserviceable property. (S. O. 128, D. Mo., Aug. 21.)

20th INFANTRY.—COL. HAMILTON S. HAWKINS.

The leave granted Capt. Herbert S. Foster, 20th Inf., is extended one month. (S. O., H. Q. A., Aug. 22.)

Sergt. Henry Bungert, Co. G, 20th Inf. recently tried at Fort Leavenworth for disobedience of orders, etc., has been reduced to private and mulcted \$10.

21st INFANTRY.—COL. HORACE JEWETT.

2d Lieut. Edmund L. Butts, 21st Inf., will proceed to Fort McPherson, Ga., and report to the post commander for temporary duty, under special instructions. (S. O. 206, D. E., Aug. 28.)

22d INFANTRY.—COL. JAMES S. CASEY.

In Co. A, 22d Inf., on Aug. 21, Corp. Charles F. Slooth was promoted Sergeant and Lance Corp. Chauncey Minkler Corporal. In Co. D, on the same date, Corp. Martin W. Poderson was promoted Sergeant and Pvt. Oscar A. Musson Corporal.

Corp. Charles F. Kesselhock, Co. A, 22d Inf., was, on Aug. 20, reduced to the rank of a private soldier. Corp. Henry A. McBurney, Co. F, was promoted Sergeant, vice Spencer, discharged, and Pvt. Jacob Lorig, Co. F, appointed Corporal.

Corp. Henry Stevenson, Co. G, 22d Inf., was, on Aug. 14, promoted Sergeant, vice Fox, discharged.

23d INFANTRY.—COL. SAMUEL OVENSHERE.

The extension of leave granted Capt. Lea Febiger, 23d Inf., is further extended one month. (S. O., H. Q. A., Aug. 23.)

24th INFANTRY.—COL. JACOB F. KENT.

Maj. Joseph T. Haskell, 24th Inf., is detailed to attend the encampment of the Kansas N. G., at Emporia, Kan., from Sept. 2 to 7, 1895. (S. O., H. Q. A., Aug. 22.)

#### COURTS MARTIAL.

At Fort Ringgold, Tex., Aug. 28. Detail: Capt. William C. Forbush, 5th Cav.; J. Rozier Claggett, 23d Inf.; Edwin P. Andrus, 1st Lieut. Samuel E. Adair, Chaspe C. McCulloch, Jr., Asst. Surg., 2d Lieut. Francis Le J. Parker, 5th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Hollis C. Clark, 23d Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 100, D. Tex., Aug. 22.)

At Fort Snelling, Minn., Aug. 23, 1895. Detail: Maj. James M. J. Sanno, Capt. Joseph Hale, Melville O. Wilkins, 1st Lieut. Frank B. McCoy, John H. Beacom, Harry Freedland, James W. McAndrew, 2d Lieut. William H. Morford, Arthur M. Edwards, Hamilton A. Smith, 3d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Chase W. Kennedy, 3d Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 131, D. D., Aug. 20.)

Garrison C. M. at Washington Barracks, Aug. 17. Detail: Capt. F. Fuger and Lieuts. W. S. Alexander, W. P. Stone and J. C. Gilmore, 4th Art. (Orders 111, Washington Barracks, Aug. 16.)

Garrison C. M. Fort Trumbull. Detail: Capt. H. P. Bermingham and Lieuts. E. S. Curtis, H. M. Reed and E. J. Timberlake. (Orders 49, Fort Trumbull, Aug. 24.)

#### G. C. M. CASES.

In the case of acting Hosp. Stwd. O. A. Oliver, tried at Fort Reno for violation of the 62d Article of War and acquitted, the reviewing authority, Maj. Gen. Merritt, says: "The evidence shows that acting Stwd. Oliver was given three days to make a drive of 80 miles with a four-mule team and red cross loaded ambulance. The time he actually consumed was a little less than 48 hours, and the daily stages were so badly divided that on one day 40 miles were made, inclusive of three miles of lost road. The team was old, the roads heavy from recent rains, the weather hot, and to make matters worse, through the willful neglect of the teamster the axes of the vehicle were not greased, becoming, before the end of the journey, entirely dry. Under such conditions the animals were, in brutal disregard of

#### INFANTRY AND CAVALRY SCHOOL.

The new class is beginning to arrive and Fort Leavenworth is resuming its normal lively condition. The class includes 35 members, consisting of Lieut. Edward Anderson, 1st Cav.; Cornelius C. Smith, 2d Cav.; George P. White, 3d Cav.; James H. Reeves, 4th Cav.; Powell Clayton, Jr., 5th Cav.; John M. Stotsenburg, 6th Cav.; Frank Tompkins, 7th Cav.; George W. Kirkpatrick, 8th Cav.; Charles J. Stevens, 9th Cav.; William H. Smith, 10th Cav.; William M. Crofton, 1st Inf.; Peter E. Marquart, 2d Inf.; Paul A. Wolf, 3d Inf.; Guy H. B. Smith, 4th Inf.; John F. Madden, 5th Inf.; Frank D. Webster, 6th Inf.; John R. M. Taylor, 7th Inf.; Edgar Hubert, 8th Inf.; John P. Finley, 9th Inf.; John P. Stephens, 10th Inf.; Herbert O. Williams, 11th Inf.; Willis Ulline, 12th Inf.; William M. Hughes, 13th Inf.; James R. Lindsay, 14th Inf.; George McD. Weeks, 15th Inf.; George D. Guyer, 16th Inf.; James T. Kerr, 17th Inf.; John C. Gregg, 18th Inf.; Joseph Frazier, 19th Inf.; Robert W. Mearns, 20th Inf.; William M. Morrow, 21st Inf.; Orrin R. Wolfe, 22d Inf.; Thomas F. Schley, 23d Inf.; Harrison J. Price, 24th Inf.; Vernon A. Caldwell, 25th Inf.

#### TRANSFERS AND ASSIGNMENTS.

The following transfers to and from light batteries and assignment of Lieutenants of artillery are ordered, to take effect Oct. 1, 1895, under the provisions of par. 376 of the Regulations (G. O. 44, H. Q. A., June 27, 1892):

1st Art.—2d Lieut. William J. Snow from Light Bat. K to Bat. H, vice 2d Lieut. William Lassiter from Bat. H to Light Bat. K; 2d Lieut. William H. Smith from Light Bat. E to Bat. B, vice 2d Lieut. James M. Williams from Bat. B to Light Bat. E.

2d Art.—1st Lieut. Edward H. Catlin from Light Bat. A to Bat. L, vice 1st Lieut. John Conklin, Jr., from Bat. L to Light Bat. A; 1st Lieut. Louis Ostheim from Bat. B to Light Bat. A, vice 1st Lieut. Cornelius De W. Wilcox from Light Bat. A to Bat. B; 1st Lieut. Ernest Hinds is relieved from duty with Light Bat. A and will join his proper battery, B.

4th Art.—2d Lieut. Edmund M. Blake, 5th Art., now under orders to report for duty with the 4th Art., is assigned to duty with Light Bat. B of that regiment as attached thereto.

The officers transferred or assigned to the light batteries will report for duty therewith on October 1, 1895, when those transferred or relieved, except such as are on detached service, will proceed to join their proper stations. (S. O., H. Q. A., Aug. 23.)

#### COLLEGE DUTIES.

The following named officers are relieved from duty at the institutions of learning designated opposite their respective names, to take effect on the dates specified, and will proceed to join their respective batteries and companies: 1st Lieut. David D. Johnson, 5th Art., St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 1, 1895; 1st Lieut. Walter H. Gordon, 18th Inf., Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, Baton Rouge, La., Sept. 1, 1895; 1st Lieut. William G. Elliot, 12th Inf., University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa County, Ala., Sept. 1, 1895. (S. O., H. Q. A., Aug. 28.)

#### SEA GIRT, N. J., RIFLE MEETING.

The fifth annual meeting of the New Jersey State Rifle Association will be held on the State range at Sea Girt from Sept. 2 to 7, inclusive, and is the most important military rifle shoot of the season. Aside from a very attractive number of individual rifle contests open to all comers, there are some interesting team matches open to the National Guard from any State, and also the matches of the National Rifle Association. All of these contests, as well as those open exclusively to New Jersey riflemen, will bring together the most expert marksmen of quite a number of States and some spirited competition will result. Brig. Gen. Bird W. Spencer, Insp. Gen. of Rifle Practice of New Jersey, is executive officer during the meeting, which is noted for its fairness and absence of friction. There is every accommodation for riflemen right on the range, and all rifle teams will be furnished with tents, blankets and coats free of charge. The individual matches open to all comers are: Kuser match, 500 yards; all comers' military match, 500 and 600 yards; Scheutzen match, 200 yards; Hayes medal match, 500 and 600 yards; Gen. E. P. Meany match, 500 and 600 yards; revolver match, 30 yards; New Jersey Rifle Association match, 500 and 600 yards; Trenton Interstate Fair match, 200 and 600 yards. The team matches comprise the Interstate Regimental team match, New Jersey National Guard match and Columbia trophy match. There is also the President's match for the military championship of the United States, the Perrine memorial match and Department of Rifle Practice match, as well as the following matches of the National Rifle Association, viz.: Hilton trophy, Interstate, and Wimbledon cup.

#### FORT BLISS, TEX.

Dr. Blair Taylor returned to the post Aug. 15 from a month's leave, which he spent with his family in Virginia. Dr. Frederick Reynolds, who was stationed here during Dr. Taylor's absence, returned to-day to San Antonio.

Lieut. Howard Laubach, 23d Inf., stationed at Fort Clark, Tex., is visiting friends in El Paso. Mrs. Harrison Price, nee Miss Lucile Longuemare, is visiting her father in El Paso. Lieut. Price, who has been ordered to attend the Cavalry and Infantry School at Fort Leavenworth, will join her in a short time, and then they leave for their native State.

Mrs. Van Valsah, wife of Col. David Van Valsah, 24th Inf., is visiting old friends in El Paso from Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

Ensign Christopher Fewel, U. S. N., who has been visiting his parents in El Paso for the past few weeks, left lately to join his ship on the Pacific coast.

The tri-weekly concerts at the post are greatly enjoyed both by the officers and their families and the soldiers.

#### THE NEW RIFLE AT WEST POINT.

The detachment of engineers from Willets Point recently practicing with the new Krag-Jorgenson Army rifle at West Point have returned and another company has taken its place. Capt. Fliske and Lieut. Walker were in charge. While the new rifle may be better for actual warfare, in its present condition the Krag-Jorgenson, in the opinion of many, falls short of the old Springfield rifle for target practice. The chief defect lies in the sight piece, which is imperfect. In the new rifle the recoil is not as great as in the Springfield. Lieut. Allaire has given the cadets some practical instruction with the gun. He thinks when the sight piece is perfected that it will be the greatest small arm that has yet been produced. Lieut. Babbitt gave a lecture on modern rifles at the mess hall a short time ago, and by practical demonstration showed that the Krag-Jorgenson was the best rifle yet invented.

#### FORT NIOBRARA.

On Aug. 17 an exciting game of ball was played between the Fort Niobrara and the Cosmopolitans, a picked team. The game was sharp from start to finish. Score: Fort Niobrara.....1 0 0 2 1 0 0 1 1-6 Cosmopolitans.....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 2-2



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The eleventh annual meeting of the Commandery-in-  
Chief of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion will be  
held in Washington, D. C., Oct. 16, 1895. With so  
many officers and ex-officers living in and near Wash-  
ington, the occasion will doubtless prove unusually in-  
teresting.

Some doubt is raised by those who have watched  
evolutions in the field whether the turn can be main-  
tained, as prescribed in the Drill Regulations, with large  
companies, and on accidental grounds the wheel is mixed  
with it. The men will tend to touch toward the pivot,  
and when marching direct also. With half a dozen sets  
of fours, a couple of sets wheel and the turn is whip-  
lashed around.

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tra Bright Long Cut and Marburg Bros.' Cele-  
brated Brand "Pickings."

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(From the N. Y. "Times.")  
BICYCLES FOR SIGNAL  
SERVICE.

The Army signal officers  
have equipped the service  
with an ingenious arrange-  
ment for distributing tele-  
graph and telephone wires.  
It was found that in throw-  
ing insulated or naked wire  
on the ground preparatory  
to establishing communicat-  
ing stations, the weight of  
the reel containing the wire  
was considerable, and it had  
to be carried in some sort of  
a handcart. This arrange-  
ment required two men in  
the operation—one to push  
the cart, the other to wind  
and unwind the wire. The  
latest method is to carry the  
wire on a reel which is fixed  
to a bicycle. The rider, by  
his propulsion of the wheel,  
distributes the wire in the  
track of the machine. An  
ingenious mechanism also permits him to rapidly  
gather up the wire from the ground, and it is reeled  
on a spool borne in front of the handle bar.

This use of the bicycle is a great saving of labor and  
time, and will be of great value on the battlefield, when  
the rapid construction of communicating lines is of great  
importance. In front of the saddle this Signal Corps  
bicycle will support a case of instruments and tools, in  
addition to the usual leather pocket in which the bicycle  
implements are carried. Supported over the rear wheel  
of the machine, and directly behind the saddle is the  
case which contains the telegraphic and telephonic in-  
struments. This can be removed, and a communicating  
station established anywhere along the line.

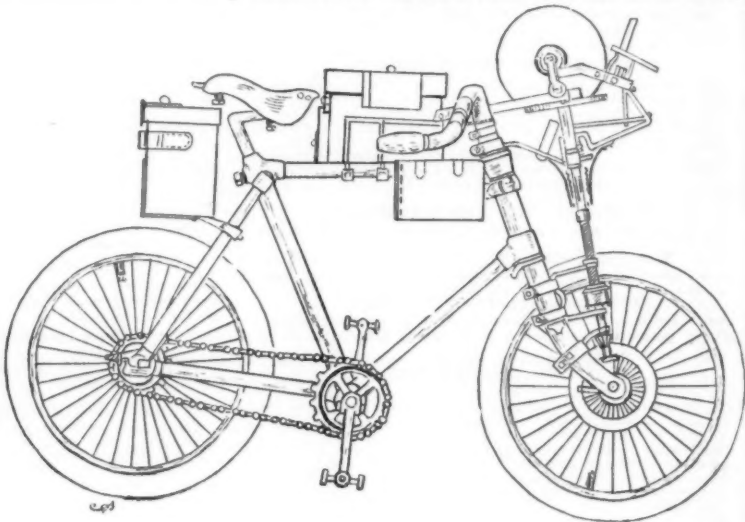
This bicycle has been tried with much success in  
Texas, and it will be adopted generally by the signal  
linesmen. The bicycle will probably relieve the corps  
of much travel, and its lightness, even with the reel of  
wire and instrument cases, readily permits its being  
lifted over obstructions, such as stone walls, hedges and  
fallen trees. It will enable the operators to work with  
speed, both in laying and in gathering the lines of wire.  
The reel will carry insulated as well as naked wire,  
as the former can be operated with much better success  
than naked wire, although experiments with the latter  
have proved that it is also of much value.

A semi-automotive tricycle has been invented by MM.  
Dion et Bouton, weighing 40 kilos, or 88 pounds, in run-  
ning order. The shaft carrying the hind wheels is  
worked both by pedals and by a small petroleum motor  
at the back. On starting, a few strokes are made with  
the pedals, which are then thrown out of gear, to be  
thrown in again on extra power being required for  
heavy gradients. The ignition is effected by an electric  
spark from a dry battery capable of working a hundred  
hours by means of an induction coil. The motor gives  
out a power of 21 kilos, or 150 foot-pounds, and makes  
800 revolutions per minute, which gives a speed of 30  
kilos, or 10 miles per hour. The petroleum is fed, drop  
by drop, by slow-working pump, and the cylinder is  
cooled down by the rapid passage through the air, for  
which purpose gills are cast upon it.

In a letter to the "Journal" the Monarch Cycle  
Manufacturing Co. of Chicago says: "The rumor that

a syndicate is preparing to make 400,000 wheels for next  
season's trade is, to any one at all who understands the  
situation of the bicycle business in general, a laugh-  
able one. Four hundred thousand practically covers the  
output of all the manufacturers of this country this  
year. It would be simply impossible for any syndicate,  
no matter how much money they had to get out 400,000  
for next season's trade, and these in six or seven months.  
It would take them at least as many years. In the  
next place it is simply impossible for them or anybody  
else to obtain the materials for making such a quantity  
of wheels. All in all, the rumor is entirely without any  
foundation whatever."

"Per Mars," a comic naval annual published in Eng-  
land, has an article entitled "Personal Experiences in the  
Battle of Yalu," being an interview with Comdr. P. N.  
McGiffin, late of the Chen Yuen. Comdr. McGiffin was  
not nominally in command of this vessel at Yalu, but  
he was really, as Commo. Lin, the captain in command,  
in McGiffin's expressive language, "wasn't to be seen at  
Yalu. Clearing for action was more than he could  
stomach—even the fright of anticipation nearly killed  
him." While the action was in progress Comdr. Mc-  
Giffin says he "kept on hearing a curious noise going on  
below me in the conning tower every time there was a  
hull in the firing, and going down there after a while to  
fight the ship, I came an awful header over Commo. Lin  
lying flat on his stomach, cursing and groveling and  
praying to Buddha for all he was worth. He belonged  
to the mandarin class, and these are all an effete race  
or arrant cowards. Such few of the officers as were not  
of this class were as plucky as the men were, and that's  
as brave as could be," is the verdict of Comdr. Mc-  
Giffin. Comdr. McGiffin asserts that the Chinese Lord  
of the Admiralty, Lo-Feng Loh, was, as were most of  
the other Chinese officials, in Japanese pay. There  
were, he observes, mainly owing to this fact, very few  
shells for the big guns, while the fuses of some were



coal dust. The Yalu defeat Comdr. McGiffin ascribes  
to Japanese gold, lack of shell, the cowardice of the  
Chinese officers, and a deficiency of quick-fire guns.  
Lack of shell was, he maintains, the most serious factor  
in bringing about the defeat, as had there been suffi-  
cient shell the Japanese Navy would have been de-  
stroyed. The cowardly officers were all Foo-Chow men  
who throughout went dead against "poor old Ting."  
"Everything he did they set to work to upset; and they  
didn't mean to fight any battles if they could help it, so  
they did their best to keep out of danger and avoid any  
chance of a fight. The Chinese Navy has done all it  
could possibly do under the circumstances, and, bar the  
Foo-Chow men, no one in it has cause to be ashamed of  
his part in the war, which has been a game against  
odds all along."

An English correspondent, referring to the fact that  
Field Marshal Wolseley will soon be the Commander-  
in-Chief of the British Army, says: "Against Lord  
Wolseley's promotion no serious criticism can be offered.  
He is well known to be a man of progressive tenden-  
cies, who will give the military establishment the re-  
forms it so sorely needs and which, under the Duke of  
Cambridge, have been impossible; and in that work he  
will have no more loyal supporters than the two gen-  
erals who have been reckoned his rivals for the chief  
command. Lord Roberts and Sir Redvers Buller.  
G. W. Smalley in a recent letter to the New York  
"Herald" says: "If such a word may be used of a man,  
Lord Wolseley is charming in manner and charming in  
character. He is a soldier to the tips of his fingers,  
but not too obviously a soldier. He conforms to the  
rule that a well-bred man should not have any stamp,  
professional or other, too visibly impressed on him. He  
is not to be summed up in a phrase, but it may be said  
of him that there is no better soldier, no more inter-  
esting companion, no more honorable man, no finer in-  
telligence, and certainly no man whom the great ma-  
jority of Englishmen more heartily wished to see Com-  
mander-in-Chief." We heartily congratulate the Brit-  
ish Army upon having at its head so able and pro-  
gressive an officer. It is stated, however, that after a  
five years' term of office the Duke of Connaught will  
in all probability succeed him.



## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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Bennett Bldg., 93 to 101 Nassau St., New York.

## THE RISING CLOUD IN THE EAST.

What purports to be the Chinese version of the attacks upon American missionaries has recently appeared. It is to the effect that the missionary is made the victim of worthless interpreters who presume upon his ignorance of the language to do things in his name that bring him into disrepute and arouse the wrath of the people against him. The difficulty with this theory is that the missionaries in China are not dependent upon interpreters. We have never known a missionary who had been a year in China who could not talk the language well enough to get along in ordinary intercourse. The novitiate missionary is subjected to a regular system of training; for the first year, or most of it, he devotes seven hours a day to the study of the language. It is to be remembered that the missionary is as a rule an intelligent man, and one of sincere purpose, however much he may be under a delusion as to the Chinese craving for Christianity. It is true that there are missionaries and missionaries. The venerable William Dean, so long a missionary in China, whose death is just reported, represented the one type. He was a man of earnest conviction, of great dignity and sweetness of character, and of high principle, which would have given him credit in any profession. The other type is the colporteur of whom we were told by a gentleman who met him in China. When asked why he wasted his time in distributing English tracts to Chinese who could not read and would not believe if they could, he answered: "I do not intend that these miserable heathen shall have any excuse on the day of judgment for not being damned."

The trouble in China is not with Christian teaching, except as it is accompanied by the teaching of Occidental science and the growth of Occidental ideas. The average Chinaman has no hostility to Christianity; he is simply indifferent to it, as he is to all forms of belief. Left to himself he would do the missionary no despite. Indeed, his fondness for story-telling disposes him to receive with favor the talking priest, who stands with him much on the footing of a street fakir who amuses an idle hour. Not over 3 per cent. of the Chinese can read and write, and the control of the country is in the hands of a still lesser fraction forming the literary class. They have the jealousy of prerogative that belongs to a ruling class. Everything they have and everything they hope for depends upon the continuance of the antiquated system of learning the have spent a lifetime in acquiring. The missionary and the foreigner is obnoxious because he represents a system utterly subversive of the Chinese system. He is persecuted as the Roman rulers persecuted the early Christians, because he is supposed to threaten the stability of the empire; not because he teaches an obnoxious theoretical belief. It was the worship of Christ as a king that subjected the Christian martyrs to the rigors of the Roman law, and it was the makers of images who raised the outcry at Ephesus when Paul preached in that city. Precisely so it is the recognition by foreigners of the authority of the modern science threatening the craft of the Mandarin rulers of China that arouse the undying hatred of that class.

They are sufficiently logical in their wrath. Pride, self-interest and race hostility combine to prejudice the learned classes of China against the foreigner, and to awaken in their breasts the most bitter opposition to everything that savors of foreign methods. It is they who stir up their ignorant countrymen by stories that appeal to their superstitions and fears. Nothing can be done in China until the power of the literary class is destroyed, and this involves a complete breaking up of China. Signs that the end is at hand accumulate; they will become more ominous as the knowledge of the causes and results of the war with Japan is diffused more generally among the apathetic Chinese whose knowledge and interests are ordinarily confined to the limits of his clan or village.

There is a prospect of far greater changes in China during the next few years than any that have occurred during the two hundred and fifty years since the present dynasty was established. Very few dynasties have held power so long there. We ought not to be indifferent spectators to changes that may come, but should

beware how we do anything that will lessen the moral influence we now have in the East as a nation so situated that it can act without interested motives. Before all, we should avoid entangling ourselves with England. Our sympathies are not with her, but rather with Russia. The Muscovite has no interests that threaten to antagonize us, while the whole drift of American history shows with what jealousy and hostility England has followed every step in our progress toward empire. The Bible of King James, the language of Shakespeare and Bacon, a common lineage in part—if these have any binding influence at all they should dispose England to leave us the freedom of the American continent, as France and Spain and Russia have done. Instead of that they are used as arguments to compel us to silence when our commerce is stolen from us, when we are despoiled of our seals by Canadian poachers, and when we set forth our legitimate claim to the control of an isthmian route to the Pacific.

## PORT ROYAL DRY DOCK AGAIN.

We find that our statements of last week concerning the government dry dock at Port Royal, S. C., were well within the truth. So far from being a success, as the daily papers reported, it is doubtful whether the dock can ever be made to fully serve the purpose for which it is intended, and certainly not without a great increase of expense. The Amphitrite was floated into the dock Aug. 16, the water was pumped out and the vessel left standing on the keel-blocks for twenty-four hours. The next day the monitor was taken out of the dock. An examination of the dock which followed gave no indication of weakness in its foundations, and its workmanship appears to be satisfactory. When the caisson was reversed, however, there was a great increase of leakage, and serious weakness was discovered in the top of the outer abutment, the gate sills on both sides of the dock being split for several feet from the top down. There was also an opening an inch in width between the abutment sheathing and the timber backing. The abutments on both sides tended inward, showing obvious "structural weakness." The abutments do not appear to have sufficient weight to hold them down against the hydrostatic pressure. Something will have to be done to remedy this defect, and in the opinion of competent judges it will require an expenditure of fifty thousand dollars, thus bringing up the cost of the dock to over half a million of dollars. A heavy backing of stone or concrete, set well down into the sandy foundation, will have to be given to the abutments, and they should be braced and anchored. This will require additional sheet piling for the abutment.

The leakage to which we have referred apparently results from a failure to drive the sheet piling to a sufficient depth. No attention has been paid by the contractor to the recommendations of a board made over two years ago. The caisson is not well ventilated and the capacity of the caisson pump falls far below contract requirements. There is a strong tide at Port Royal, and piers should be provided there for handling vessels. When this necessary work is done, a channel cleared for the passage of vessels and the dock fully paid for there will be very little, if anything, left of a million dollars. Certainly the dock cannot be accepted as it is, nor should any plea for extras on behalf of the contractor be listened to. Under all the circumstances the best course, if it were feasible, would be to make a proper allowance for the dock as it stands and turn over to some competent person the task of completing it. We have had quite enough of this subordination of public interests to private necessities. Our Navy is in sore need of a dry dock, and it does not appear to be making any progress toward getting one. The contractor for the Brooklyn dry dock is again in trouble through having struck a bed of quicksand, and he has appealed to the Government for help. He is also in difficulty with Civil Engr. Menocal, who is not disposed to interpret the contract requirements as to driving piles in accord with the interests of the contractor.

We have no ill-will toward these gentlemen, who have, according to the old saying, "bitten off more than they can chew," but it is quite time that a word should be said on behalf of our patient, amiable and much-humbugged Uncle Sam. He is in the position of the "deil," for whom the old Scotchwoman prayed on the theory that nobody else would pray for the "poor deil," who needed more than any one else such ministrations. If there is no one to pray for Uncle Sam, those who prey on him are numerous. He has no worse enemy than the honest contractor who undertakes more than he can perform, depending upon getting around the sharp corners by securing a consideration which he would not look for from a private employer who was spending his own money.

Since this was written we learn that the Navy Department has informed Mr. McCarthy, the contractor for the Port Royal dry dock, that alterations will have to be made in the structure before it will be accepted. This action is based upon the report of the board appointed to test the dock, which we have before us. It presents the facts given above. When the Amphitrite was docked, the vessel was, it appears, placed at the extreme head of the dock. The water was kept below the tops of the keel blocks during the twenty-four hours the vessel was in dock. On the 17th the dock was filled and the ship undocked, the caisson being reversed and placed on the outer groove. The board is of the

opinion that the dock should not be accepted as complete under the contract. The president of the board is Capt. Wm. C. Wise; A. J. Manocal, Civil Engr., and John F. Hanscom, Naval Constructor, members. All "good men and true." The board in addition to pointing out the defects noted above says:

While the ship was in the latter position and the dock dry, trial levels were again taken along the axis of the dock and compared with those taken before docking. These showed no essential variation, either by depression or otherwise, the maximum change observed being less than four-tenths of an inch. As the temperature was excessive it is more than likely that the change was due to the effect of the heat upon the instrument. Levels taken at other parts of the dock floor failed to indicate any material change in position or weakness at the foundation.

After the caisson had been reversed and put in the outer groove, materially increased leakage was observed, and during high tide (spring) on the evening of the 19th inst. a dangerous movement in the outer abutment top was observed, the heavy oak vertical gate sills on both sides of the dock shearing or splitting from the top down—feet; also showing an opening of about an inch between the 6-inch abutment sheathing and the 12-inch timber-backing, the entire abutment on the south side of the dock showing a tendency to move inward, and on the north side the same movement was observed, but to a less extent. This evident weakness, made apparent by a high tide, shows that the danger limit has been reached as to the abutments, and in the opinion of the board should be remedied before the dock is accepted. This weakness, in the opinion of the board, is caused by hydrostatic pressure and a lack of proper support to the inner end sills of the outer groove by horizontal timbers necessary to resist pressure from the caisson, and want of sufficient mass or weight to properly hold down the abutments.

The board is of the opinion that this can be remedied and the abutments made safe by excavating the loose sand and mud back of them to a depth of 30 feet from the coping level, and putting down stone or gravel concrete in mass not less than 3 feet thick and for a distance of 40 feet longitudinally, inserting in the concrete heavy timber shores against the vertical gate sills, and also using 2-inch steel anchor bolts, fastened to the abutment timbering and passing through the concrete, as additional counter bracing. It is possible that some sheet piling will have to be driven in the abutment in order to accomplish the work above indicated, as the condition of the sheet piling already driven in is not known. It is difficult to form any accurate idea as to cost, but it may be roughly estimated at \$15,000.

The board finds by examination of plans that the cofferdam sheet piling which incloses the complete structure has not been driven to a depth sufficient to promise the permanent protection against leakage which naturally depends upon this essential part of the work, although from the present amount of leakage this condition does not exist to any great extent. It is also noted in connection with this subject that the recommendations of a board in its report dated June 18, 1893, and its supplemental report thereto have not been complied with.

The London "Army and Navy Gazette" publishes some interesting statements concerning the war in Madagascar obtained by Reuter's Agency, made by Col. Charles St. Leger Shervinton, who has surveyed the entire route from Majunga to Antananarivo. Col. Shervinton thinks that the Malagasy will make a stand at Babay, a mountain ridge which the French cannot well avoid. After leaving Andriba, their present position, according to the latest telegrams, the expedition will cross a large and well-populated valley, about six miles in extent, to Mangasoavina, from which point right up to the capital they will have to proceed along the top of mountain ridges and through deep valleys and ravines, cutting their ways as they go along a track flanked with positions which can be defended with the greatest ease. Gen. Duchesne's plan of detailing a brigade to go in advance of the main body to the capital, and that without any support, is, the Colonel thinks, sheer madness. The fact is that the French are counting on a collapse of the Hovas, while there is nothing to show that the Hovas have any intention of collapsing.

There is a strong party in the capital in favor of the French, composed of members of the Cabinet and other high officials. Apart from this section the Hova people are most inimical to the French. The Hova officers are one of the great drawbacks. They are greedy and grasping men, who rob the soldiers and think only of their own aggrandizement. As far as arms and ammunition are concerned the Hovas have all that can be desired. Their artillery and machine guns are of the latest and most approved patterns, and numerically are far superior to those accompanying the French expedition. Their small arms are Sniders and Remingtons, which, if properly handled, are good enough for the purpose required. The Hova is a splendid soldier behind earthworks, but incapable of meeting European troops in the open. There are in the Malagasy Army at least 50,000 men armed with breech-loading rifles and with a splendid artillery, and certainly not less than 150,000 more or less trained men available, but indifferently armed. Col. Shervinton has been until recently in the Malagasy service, having just resigned, disgusted with the apathy and inertia of the Hova Government. The present misrule and tyranny of the governing classes are such that even French rule would, he thinks, be an improvement. Madagascar has a great future before her with proper European administration.

We note in that very interesting work, "The Autumn Maneuvers of 1894—Austria-Hungary, France and Germany," issued some little time ago from the Military Information Division of the A. G. O., Washington, D. C., the following with reference to the German infantry: "The great military principle is the independence of every officer within the limits of his command. Without regard to drill regulations or printed rules he must always do the sensible, intelligent thing. Officers of whatever rank who show that they are incapable of exercising this independent discretion must leave the service." This prompts us to present in all seriousness the question: "How do our present methods accord with this endeavor to foster independence of thought and action when the emergency arises and are we progressing or retrograding in this respect?" They seem to us better calculated to discourage independence.



## THE NAVY.

H. A. HERBERT, Secretary. W. M. MCADOO, Asst. Sec'y.

PACIFIC STATION.—Rear Adml. L. A. Beardslee. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.  
 ASIATIC STATION.—Rear Adml. C. C. Carpenter. Address all mail Yokohama, Japan.  
 NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Acting Rear Adml. F. M. Bunce.  
 EUROPEAN STATION.—Rear Adml. W. A. Kirkland. Address, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.  
 SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Acting Rear Adml. Charles S. Norton. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar, Square, London, England.

## VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

(The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station or service to which the vessel is assigned.)

ALERT, 4 Guns, Comdr. F. Hanford (p. a.). At Panama, Aug. 1. Address all mail care of U. S. Consul, Panama.  
 ALBATROSS (F. C. ves.), Lieut. Comdr. F. J. Drake (a. d.). On patrol duty in Bering Sea. Address mail care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.  
 ALLIANCE, 7 Guns, Comdr. J. McGowan. (Training-ship.) At Yorktown, Va. Will remain until about Sept. 25 and then go to New York.  
 AMPHITRITE, 6 Guns, Capt. W. C. Wise (n. a. s.) At Norfolk, Va.  
 ATLANTA, 10 Guns, Capt. J. H. Sands (n. a. s.) Arrived at New York from Key West, Fla., Aug. 23. Will coal and then join Adml. Bunce's squadron.  
 BALTIMORE, 10 Guns (Flagship), Capt. B. F. Day (a. s.) At Chefoo, China. To be relieved by the cruiser Olympia and return home.  
 BENNINGTON, 6 Guns, Comdr. G. W. Pigman (p. a.) (Flagship.) At Honolulu. Address mail care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.  
 CASTINE, 8 Guns, Comdr. Thomas Perry (s. a. s.) At Cape Town. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.  
 CHARLESTON, 8 Guns, Capt. George W. Coffin (a. s.) At Nagasaki, Japan.  
 CINCINNATI, 11 Guns, Capt. M. L. Johnson (n. a. s.) At Key West, Fla.  
 COLUMBIA, 11 Guns, Capt. George W. Sumner (n. a. s.) At New York Navy Yard.  
 CONCORD, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. E. Craig (a. s.) Left Chemulpo, Corea, Aug. 26 for Chefoo, China. Was there Aug. 28.  
 CONSTELLATION, Comdr. F. W. Dickins (Training-ship.) Newport, R. I.  
 CUSHING (Torpedo boat), Lieut. Roy C. Smith (s. d.) At Newport, R. I.  
 DETROIT, 10 Guns, Comdr. John S. Newell (a. s.) Was at Pagoda, China, Aug. 13.  
 DOLPHIN (Desp. boat), Lieut. B. H. Buckingham (a. d.) At Boston Aug. 28 and expected at Washington Aug. 31.  
 ENTERPRISE, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. F. Merry (Training-ship.) The Enterprise arrived at New London on the 27th inst., having made the passage from Las Palmas, Grand Canary, to Montauk Point, L. I., in 30 days. The Enterprise has just completed a 3 months' cruise abroad, having visited the Azores, Malaga, Gibraltar, Fingier, Madeira, Tenrife and Grand Canary. She will cruise along the New England coast until Oct. 15, when she will go into winter quarters at Boston.  
 ESSEX, 6 Guns, Comdr. Louis Kingsley (Training-ship.) On a cruise. Is due at Plymouth, England, Sept. 7. Gibraltar Oct. 12; Tangier, Oct. 30; St. Thomas, Dec. 9, and return to Yorktown, Va., about Jan. 1. If there is time she will stop at Cadiz for a few days. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, Eng.  
 FERN (Desp. boat), Lieut. Comdr. G. A. Bicknell (a. d.) At New York, to sail soon for Norfolk and Washington.  
 FRANKLIN, 30 Guns, Capt. Silas W. Terry (Receiving-ship.) At Navy ard, Norfolk, Va.  
 INDEPENDENCE, Capt. F. Wildes (Receiving-ship.) At Mare Island, Cal.  
 MACHIAS, 8 Guns, Comdr. Edw. S. Houston (a. s.) At Shanghai, China.  
 MARBLEHEAD, 10 Guns, Comdr. Chas. O'Neill (e. a.) Left Algiers, Aug. 28 for Spezia.  
 MICHIGAN, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. B. S. Richards (a. d.) At Pelee, Mich. Address Put-in Bay, O.  
 MINNEAPOLIS, 11 Guns, Capt. G. H. Wadleigh (n. a. s.) At Portland, Me., Aug. 26.  
 MINNESOTA, 19 Guns, Capt. H. F. Picking (Receiving-ship.) At dock foot of West 50th St., New York City. P. O. Station G, New York.  
 MOHICAN, 4 Guns, Comdr. D. W. Mullan (p. a.) Left Seattle Aug. 27 for San Francisco, Cal.  
 MONOCACY, 6 Guns, Comdr. R. E. Impey (a. s.) At Chemulpo, Korea.  
 MONONGAHELA, 6 guns (a. s.). Cadet Practice vessel. Comdr. W. H. Brownson. At Annapolis Aug. 28, and will be placed out of commission in a few days.  
 MONTEREY, 4 Guns, Capt. T. F. Kane (p. s.) At Port Los Angeles, Cal.  
 MONTGOMERY, 10 Guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Davis (n. a. s.) At Portland, Me., Aug. 26.  
 NEWARK, 18 Guns (Flagship), Capt. Yates Stirling, (a. s.) At Cape Town, South Africa, Aug. 12.  
 NEW YORK, 18 Guns, Capt. Robley D. Evans (n. a. s.) (Flagship.) At Portland, Me., Aug. 26.  
 OLYMPIA, 14 Guns, Capt. J. J. Read (p. s.) Sailed from San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 25 for Honolulu, en route to China to relieve the Baltimore, and become the flagship of the station.  
 PETREL, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Emory (a. s.) At Yokohama, Japan, July 9.  
 PHILADELPHIA, 12 Guns, Capt. C. S. Cotton (p. s.) At Mare Island, Cal.  
 PINTA, 4 Howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. A. R. Couden (a. d.) At Sitka, Alaska.  
 RALEIGH, 11 Guns, Capt. Merrill Miller (n. a. s.) At Portland, Me., Aug. 26.

RANGER, 4 Guns, Comdr. E. W. Watson (p. a.) At Guayquil, Ecuador. Will be relieved by the Mohican. Address all mail to Panama, care U. S. Consul.  
 RICHMOND, Capt. A. S. Crowinshield, (Receiving-ship.) At League Island, Pa.  
 ST. MARY'S, 8 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. L. Field. (Public.) At New London, Conn.  
 SAN FRANCISCO, 12 Guns, Capt. E. M. Shepard (e. s.) At Havre, France.  
 SARATOGA, Comdr. E. T. Strong (Penn. School-ship). En route to U. S. from her summer cruise. Address Philadelphia, Pa.  
 TEXAS, 8 Guns, Capt. Henry Glass, Norfolk, Va. Advices from Norfolk this week state the Texas is being rapidly supplied with stores, etc., and will leave about Sept. 2 for Hampton Roads for her steam trial.

THETIS, 2 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. H. Knox (s. d.) At Mare Island.  
 VERMONT, 1 Gun, Capt. Silas Casey (Receiving-ship.) At New York Navy Yard.  
 WABASH, 20 Guns, Capt. A. Kautz (Receiving-ship.) At Boston, Mass.  
 YANTIC, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. S. M. Ackley. Lieut. Comdr. F. P. Gilmore is ordered to command, per steamer of Sept. 14. At Montevideo, Uruguay.  
 YORKTOWN, 6 Guns, Comdr. W. M. Folger (a. s.) Comdr. Charles H. Stockton ordered to command per steamer of Sept. 3. At Chefoo, China, Aug. 26.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

AUG. 23.—Ensign W. V. Powelson detached from the Vermont and ordered to temporary duty on the Columbia from falling in with the New York to that vessel.  
 Lieut. Comdr. C. H. West granted four months' sick leave.  
 AUG. 24.—Comdr. Henry E. Nichols relieved from duty as inspector of the 12th Lighthouse District on Sept. 30, ordered home and placed on waiting orders.  
 Comdr. Frank Courtis detached from duty as inspector of steel at Munhall, Pa., on Aug. 31 and ordered as assistant to the inspector of the 12th Lighthouse District on Sept. 3, relieving Comdr. Nichols as inspector on Sept. 30.  
 Ensign Henry E. Parmenter ordered to examination for promotion at the navy yard, New York, on Sept. 3.  
 AUG. 26.—James Dowling appointed an acting Boatswain in the Navy.  
 AUG. 29.—Officers serving on board the Monongahela detached and ordered to duty at the Naval Academy.  
 Ensign T. J. Senn detached from the Mohican and ordered to the Flinta.  
 Chaplain W. G. Isaacs detached from the Washington Navy Yard Sept. 14 and ordered to the Texas.  
 Surg. J. E. Gardner and P. A. Surg. F. J. B. Cordeiro ordered as members of the medical board to examine cadets at Annapolis.  
 Paymr. W. C. McDonald detached from the Monongahela and ordered to duty at the Washington Navy Yard.  
 Gunner M. W. Gilmartin detached from the Raleigh Sept. 14 and ordered to ordnance duty at the Washington Navy Yard.  
 Acting Gunner Otto Fries ordered to the Raleigh Sept. 14.

## REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Engr.-in-Chief John W. Collins is convalescing from a serious illness.  
 Under the supervision of Capt. Shoemaker, chief of the Revenue Cutter Service, a new register of the service has just been issued by the Treasury Department, which is one of the most complete ever gotten out. In addition to the names of officers in active service and their stations, the register contains a list of those on permanent waiting orders. The volume shows that there are 9 officers with the rank of Captain on the permanent waiting orders list, 6 1st Lieutenants, 2 2d Lieutenants, 1 3d Lieutenant, 12 Chief Engineers, 6 1st Assistant Engineers and 3 2d Assistant Engineers. The list of Captains on the active list is headed by Capt. Alfred B. Davis, in command of the cutter Johnson. George H. Gooding is the senior 1st Lieutenant, Kirkland W. Perry the senior 2d Lieutenant, and William H. O. Hay the senior 3d Lieutenant. Daniel C. Chester is No. 1 on the list of Chief Engineers, Charles H. Foote occupies a similar position on the list of 1st Assistant Engineers, and William C. Myers heads the list of 2d Assistant Engineers. One feature of the register which will be well received is that giving the names of vessels with lists of officers attached to them.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

On Aug. 30 the U. S. S. Monterey was at San Francisco, the vessels of the squadron under Adml. Bunce were at Boston and the Fern was at League Island.

A telegram has been received at the Navy Department announcing that the ram Katahdin will be given a trial on Saturday next. She has been fitted with new screws.

The papers in the case of Col. Forney, U. S. M. C., have been returned to the court of inquiry, which is ordered to reconvene Aug. 29 and correct certain informalities in its findings.

An electric imperial standard for hoisting at night for the German emperor's yacht Hohenzollern is to be 4 inches square, and to reproduce in lines of colored incandescent lights the features of the standard.

A young girl who tried to drown herself from the dock at the foot of West Forty-ninth Street, New York City, last week, was pulled out of the water by six sailors from the receiving ship Minnesota who rowed to her rescue.

The specifications for the manufacture of the armor plate for the new battleships will differ but in slight details, it is now expected, from the specifications issued for the last batch of this material. The armor will, of course, be much thinner, the thickest being only 15 inches, but it will be spread more over the ship.

The structure representing the side of a battleship will be tried at Indian Head on Saturday, Aug. 29, or Monday, Aug. 31. Samples of brown powder furnished by the California Powder Works, developed a pressure of 20 tons, but it is expected that these pressures will be reduced. There were 2,000 grains in all, each of which weighed a pound.

It is believed that Secretary Herbert will ask Congress in his forthcoming annual report for an appropriation of \$8,000 to repair the Constitution, which is so sadly in need of repair that unless something is soon done she will become altogether useless. The character of repairs necessary on this vessel are under consideration.

It is reported that during the preliminary trials of the sea-going torpedo boat Forban, at Havre, the average speed obtained was 22.26 knots, and that for one long stretch she made 30 knots. The contract was for 29 to 30 knots. The Forban is a 136-ton boat, 144 ft. long by 13 ft. 6 in. broad, drawing 8 ft. of water. Her engines are capable of developing 3,200-horse power.

tube is kept in the desired position by a guy suspended from the taffrail.

Thomas W. Wilson, U. S. N., a seaman who recently served on the training ship Portsmouth, has devised a method for distributing oil at sea to lessen the violence of breaking waves. The device consists of a metal tank inclosed in a wooden box, from which a rubber tube passes to the surface of the sea. The flow of oil can be easily started and regulated by hand pressure, and the

The monitors Lehigh and Catskill, in tow of the tug L. Luckenbach, left Norfolk, Va., Aug. 23 for Philadelphia in charge of Ensign M. L. Bristol with Chief Engr. John Lowe in charge of machinery. The vessels arrived at League Island, Pa., on Aug. 26, and will in future be kept there. The monitors Ajax, Canonius, Mahopoc and Nantucket will also be brought to League Island from the James River. In their new berth they will have the advantage of laying in fresh water.

That Secretary Herbert will make an earnest effort to secure an increase of the Navy from the next Congress is now definitely known. Acting under the instructions of the Secretary, Chief Naval Constructor Hichborn has prepared estimates for two training ships for the use of the naval cadets to cost \$500,000. Their motive power according to the present intentions will be sail only, but otherwise they will be of the most modern character. Their displacement will be about 1,400 tons. One of the proposed features of these ships is bottom sheathing. The necessity of vessels of this character is recognized, and we believe that the cadets at the Academy would be greatly benefited by cruising on ships of the character proposed.

A report just received at the Navy Department from Chief Engr. James Entwistle, on special duty in connection with the ram Katahdin, gives evidence that this vessel has a good chance now of making the speed her contract calls for. The report deals with the last of a series of five contractor's trials which she has undergone. It states that it was run off very successfully, and that the vessel made 16½ knots, half a knot less than the speed she is required to make on her official trial. New screws, manufactured under designs made by the Bureau of Steam Engineering, will be at once substituted for those she is supplied with by means of coffer dams. It is confidently expected by engineers that with these screws a decided improvement in her speed will be obtained.

A steamer is about to be started upon some lakes a few miles distant from Copenhagen, the peculiar feature being that the vessel has to make a short journey overland, the two lakes being divided by a strip of land. Across this a railway has been constructed, crossing a high road, which necessitates a gradient on both sides of 1 in 50, the metals being ordinary rails. At the two ends the rails have been carried into and under the water on a wooden structure. By means of piles the steamer is guided on to the rails, which correspond in position with two wheels fixed on each side of the steamer. The steamer, says the "English Mechanic," goes then on to the rails at "full speed," and travels up the rails on the one side, and down the incline on the other, into the water, where the propeller again takes over its function.

In the cases of two landmen tried on board the U. S. flagship San Francisco at Southampton, Eng., in May last for disobedience of orders, etc., Rear Adml. Kirkland, commanding U. S. naval force on the European station, says, after approving the findings and sentence: "The offense of refusing to obey the lawful order of a superior officer is one of the most serious known to naval laws; and the court has shown by its sentence that at least a majority of its members are disposed to trifle with the authority which the people of the United States, through their representatives in Congress, have confided to their naval officers. The revising authority has already, in returning the proceedings for reconsideration of the sentence, expressed his opinion as to the inadequacy of the sentence imposed on Henry, and it only remains for him to add that while the commissioned officers of the court hold in such light estimation the discipline of the Navy, and have such mild ideas as to the gravity of offenses committed against its laws, the subordinates in all degrees cannot be expected to consider them more seriously."

The repairs to the keel of the U. S. S. Columbia at the navy yard, New York, have been completed, and she was floated out of the dry dock on Aug. 28. As soon as she finishes taking on coal and stores she will join the squadron under Adml. Bunce. This it is expected will be about Wednesday next. Capt. W. B. Hoff, who is to command the Lancaster, has been visiting the yard in connection with the fitting out of that vessel, which is to be placed in commission next Tuesday. Commo. Sicard and his personal staff, consisting of Lieut. Comdr. C. A. Adams, Comdr. R. M. Berry and Lieut. J. Hunker, attended the ceremonies of the unveiling of the Maryland statue in Prospect Park last Tuesday. Two companies of marines and two companies of blue-jackets, under Lieut. Comdr. Dillingham, also paraded and made a fine appearance. The Fern left for Philadelphia Aug. 28. There was a slight fire on the armored cruiser Maine in a barrel of old rags on Aug. 28, which was put out by a couple of pails of water.

The provost guard of the Fort Leavenworth Military Prison will end its existence on Saturday next. Thirty-seven of the 100 members of this guard will remain at the prison as a portion of the civil guard, and the remainder has been scattered through the foot regiments.

It is the impression at the War Department that the new manual of arms gives general satisfaction. Gen. Ruger has completed his work on the closed order portion of the new drill and has reduced the number of movements and made other changes. He expects to soon commence work upon the open order drill, in which the number of movements will probably be increased.

The monument erected in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, by the Maryland Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, in memory of the four hundred from that State who were killed in the battle of Long Island on Aug. 27, 1776, was unveiled Aug. 27, 1895, afternoon, in the presence of a large assemblage. The Maryland visitors were entertained previous to the ceremonies at the Montauk Club, where the mayors of Brooklyn and New York, Maj. Gen. N. A. Miles, Commo. Sicard, Lieut. Gov. Saxton and others were on hand to welcome them. Governor Brown, of Maryland, who had accepted, was absent. The first division of the parade was composed of U. S. artillery and infantry, Lieut. Col. M. P. Miller commanding; U. S. sailors and marines, Lieut. Comdr. Dillingham commanding; 14th Regt., N. G. S. N. Y., Col. Henry W. Michell, commanding. There was a banquet to the representatives of Maryland in the evening at the St. George Hotel, which was a very pleasant occasion and at which speeches were made by Maj. Gen. Miles, Commo. Sicard, Col. Langdon and others.



## THE COLUMBIA INQUIRY.

The Navy Department is watching with considerable interest the progress of the proceedings of the court of inquiry which is investigating the damage sustained by the Columbia in a Southampton dry dock. What the officials are particularly wrought up over is Capt. Sumner's statement that the vessel is structurally weak. While Chief Naval Constructor Hichborn refuses to discuss the matter for publication, it is understood that he believes the Columbia to be one of the strongest ships structurally in the Navy. It is his belief that had she been properly docked she would have sustained no damage whatever. In a recent reply to the statement to this effect contained in Capt. Sumner's original report, the Chief Naval Constructor stated that while the data at hand was not exhaustive, it was sufficient to warrant the statement that culpable negligence was shown by the dock officials on failing to take even ordinary precautions for properly supporting the vessel in dock. Little attention, he said, had been paid to the docking plan, although the dock authorities had been supplied with one. Although the frame spacing was 4 feet for the greater part of the length of the vessel, and the block spacing in the dock was 5 feet 6 inches, no attempt whatever was made to introduce additional keel blocks. The result of this arrangement was that hardly more than one out of every four frames could possibly rest on a keel block, and considerable stress was in consequence placed upon the flat keel and garboard stakes between the frames. In addition to this the flat surface of the hollow places between the frames suffered further stress through the peculiar position of the keel blocks. There was little support for the frames as the blocks were placed, and the Chief Constructor estimated that the weight sustained by each of the sixty blocks was 100 tons, this pressure being placed on the flat surface between the frames. The Chief Constructor thought it incomprehensible that the dockmaster had failed to take ordinary precautions to avoid the unusual stress sustained by the ship. In addition to the bad arrangement in the placing, their surface was uneven owing to other vessels having been placed on them prior to the docking of the Columbia. But that part of Chief Constructor Hichborn's statement which is most interesting refers to Capt. Sumner's opinion that the ship is structurally weak. Mr. Hichborn considers this opinion highly remarkable, if it is advanced for the purpose of explaining the cause of the damage sustained by the vessel. He considers the vessel as strong as it could possibly be, and declares that under the circumstances attendant upon the docking, the wonder is that the ship suffered the small amount of damage she apparently did, especially as she was supported for only three-fourths of her length, and then in a manner that was very imperfect. He points out that the whole portion of the ship containing anchors, chains and forward battery was entirely unsupported, and he believes she would have undergone terrible injury had she been, as Capt. Sumner claims, structurally weak.

These statements are confirmed by the evidence before the court of inquiry at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Rear Adm. John G. Walker presided over the court, the two other members being Capt. Frederick Rodgers and Albert Kautz. Lieut. Herbert L. Draper, of the U. S. Marine Corps, is the Judge Advocate of the inquiry.

Lieut. Allibone testified that the keel blocks had been cut by the sharp blocks of an English vessel docked just before; the Columbia was not correctly centered in the dock, 127 feet forward was at first entirely unsupported, the shores subsequently placed there were insufficient, and the keel blocks were too far apart. Lieut. John A. Dougherty, Lieut. William Hale Driggs, Lieut. James M. Helm, Chief Engr. William H. Harris, P. A. Engr. Martin Bevington, Naval Cadet John M. Luby, and the ship's carpenter, K. A. Mahoney, testified to the same effect. Capt. Sumner presented a written statement to the effect that he had trusted entirely to the reputation of the owners of the dock, and had taken no precautions to ascertain that the work was properly done. He said:

No officer was sent to examine the dock and appliances. This was a serious oversight on my part, and one I deeply regret. I had implicit faith in the dock company and the marine superintendent, as I had a right to have. The company's existence dates back, I believe, to 1835, and they have lately completed the largest dock in the world. The Louis has recently been docked there, and she is a much larger and heavier ship than the Columbia.

Q.—The Columbia was in good condition when she went into the dock? A.—So far as I know, she was.

Q.—Then the injuries she received were due to improper docking? A.—Yes, I suppose they were.

Q.—What was your reason for paying the entire docking bill, after you knew that the vessel had been damaged? A.—I had no orders to the contrary. I wrote a letter to the dock superintendent calling attention to the damages, and his reply absolutely disclaimed any liability for damages on the part of the company and hinted at structural weakness in the ship. I feared that the company might libel the ship, and I had no time to get into legal complications.

Q.—Somebody injured the ship, and as the company had done the docking, didn't that suggest to you that they were liable and that the bill shouldn't be paid in full? A.—I didn't think that holding up the bill was obligatory on me.

Rear Adm. Walker here remarked that Capt. Sumner, with his experience, should have known that the dock company couldn't libel a ship of the U. S. Navy. "The time to fix those fellows was when you were on the spot," remarked the Admiral. "Now that they have their money we can't do anything." Capt. Sumner offered no reply, and the court room was cleared that the court might deliberate.

Capt. Sumner also said:

"After the examination the conclusion reached was that the ship was then firmly settled upon the blocks and other supports, and that she was not likely to get other injurious strain. This conclusion was justified on the following morning, when it was seen that the Columbia had settled no more.

"Then I decided to go on with the painting and varnishing. There were strong reasons why I should do so. I had my orders from the Department, which were imperative, and then, if the work was continued, it would save docking the ship for the next six months. As near as I can recollect a careful watch was kept on the ship all this time, and I had given orders to report any further straining to me at once. No reports of further straining were, I believe, made to me until 9 P. M. July 8. There were then evidences, quite marked, that the ship was still straining. About this time the stanchions in the fire room were buckling and the cement in the double bottoms was cracking.

"Considering all this I deemed it unsafe for the ship to remain longer in the dock. This was about the middle of the afternoon of the 9th. I ordered the painting stopped and the dock flooded. The water was let into the dock about 7 P. M., and we left the dock about midnight and returned to our anchorage off Nutley Hospital."

It is expected that the section of the Trans-Siberian Railway between the River Obi and Krasnoarsk will be finished by the end of the autumn. On its completion, the section establishing communication between Krasnoarsk and the Western Siberian line will be constructed.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Mrs. Lewis, wife of Chaplain J. K. Lewis, U. S. N., died Aug. 22 at Elizabeth, N. J.

Gen. A. M. Stout, a distinguished Kentucky officer of the Union Army during the war, died Aug. 25 at Chicago.

Mr. Edwin Parsons, of New York City, a brother-in-law of Gen. Wager Swaine, U. S. A., died Aug. 21, at his residence at Riverside Drive.

We regret to learn of the death of Mrs. Louisa C. White, wife of Civil Engr. U. S. G. White, which occurred at Washington, D. C., on Sunday last, Aug. 23.

The infant daughter of Henry A. Hesse and granddaughter of Mr. John C. Hesse, of the Record and Pension Division of the War Department, died Aug. 18, at Ocean Grove, N. J.

Benjamin W. Flack, vice-president and general manager of the Baltimore branch of the Standard Oil Co., who died Aug. 23, at West Arlington, Md., entered the telegraph service of the War Department during the war, and for several years was President Lincoln's private telegraph operator at the White House.

William Proctor Smith, who died Aug. 27 at Alderson, W. Va., entered the U. S. Military Academy in 1853, was graduated in 1857 and promoted to the topographical Engineers. He resigned in 1861, joined the Confederate Army and was Chief of Engineers, with the rank of Colonel, on the staff of Gen. Robert E. Lee.

Edward Hickey, retired, formerly of Co. E, Battn. of Engineers, who recently died at Highland Falls, N. Y., entered the service in 1858, and was one of the escort which accompanied Lieut. Beal across the plains into New Mexico, and then joined the 3d Inf., and was employed scouting among the Navajo Indians; marched down through Texas until taken prisoner, paroled and sent home in 1861. As a prisoner of war he was subsequently exchanged and rejoined his regiment in camp near Harper's Ferry, in Sept., 1862. He was in numerous battles, and after 35 years' service was retired Dec. 18, 1889.

W. W. Kettel, a clerk in the Record and Pension Division of the War Department, on a short leave, committed suicide at the Hotel Willey, Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 26. A note was found addressed to the proprietor of the hotel. It read: "My name and address given are correct. No one will call for my body. Let it be disposed of as the authorities see fit. My watch and \$40 I give to the proprietor to compensate him for the annoyance that the taking of my life will cause you." Another note bearing the signature of O. A. Wylie, in a lady's handwriting, was found in a pocket. It read: "I hereby promise that I will never ask you to take me anywhere as long as I live."

Governor's Island, N. Y., was startled on Wednesday evening by the news that a man supposed to be Anthony Keogh, engineer on the steamer Atlantic, had been found dead in the woods just below Fort George Heights, having killed himself with a pistol bullet. In his pocket was found a letter of Nov. 5, 1894, from Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard, to Anthony Keogh, engineer steamer Atlantic, commending him for his faithful services and saying he deemed it proper to give him the testimonial previous to his leaving the island on retirement. No motive is known for the deed, for he was in comfortable circumstances and had apparently no troubles. He leaves a widow and five children.

News reached New York this week of the sudden death in France of Lieut. Col. Edmond Butler, U. S. A., retired, who has been abroad for some time past. The report at first lacked official confirmation, but from information received from other sources there seems to be no doubt of the truth of the dispatch. Col. Butler was indeed a gallant officer. A native of Ireland, born in 1827, he came to this country in 1848, and was a reporter on the New York "Tribune." His ability as a writer brought him into prominence, and for a time he was employed as editor of the New York "Democrat." When the war broke out he was appointed 2d Lieut. 5th U. S. Inf., Oct. 7, 1861, and served with efficiency, attaining the grade of Captain in 1864. But it is since the war that his chief laurels were gained. A medal of honor was awarded to him for most distinguished gallantry in the hard-fought battle of Wolf Mountain, on Jan. 8, 1877. The battle was one of a series in the campaign conducted by Gen. Miles against the confederated Sioux and Cheyennes under the daring leader Crazy Horse. The thermometer on the day of the fight registered 28° below zero, and the snow lay 2 feet deep upon the ground. The tide of battle was turned in favor of Gen. Miles' forces when Capt. Butler led a victorious charge against a force of Indians who were flanking the United States troops on the left and rear. Capt. Butler had a horse shot from under him, but continued to lead the charge on foot. Gen. Miles, in his official report, recommended the brevetting of the Captain for "this successful charge against superior numbers of hostile Indians strongly posted." In June, 1893, Capt. Butler was ordered in attendance on Gen. Sherman. In December, with a small infantry force, he exhumed the bodies of the killed in the Forsyth affair, on the Arickaree Fork, under the fire of the main body of Sioux and extricated his small force from a perilous position. He volunteered for the expedition against the Pawnees under Gen. Woods, and commanded the expedition after Gen. Woods was disabled by illness. In 1874 he served through the expedition against the Kiowas and Comanches, under Gen. Miles. In the campaign against Sitting Bull, he commanded the center at Cedar Creek, and in subsequent pursuit. He was shot at by Gail while relieving an outpost. At the close of the campaign of 1877, in which occurred the battle of Wolf Mountain, Gen. Miles wrote Capt. Butler as follows: "In leaving the regiment, be assured you have the thanks and good will of its commanding officer for your hard service in the field and fortitude in action." Nothing in his service, however, touched the Captain so deeply as a letter signed by every enlisted man in his company who was in the notable charge, thanking him for "the gallant manner in which he led the charge on Jan. 8, in which they had the honor of participating, and for the kindness he had shown them in so many different ways heretofore." He was promoted Major 2d Inf. in 1885, Lieut. Col. March 9, 1891, and retired March 19, 1891, having then reached his sixty-fourth birthday. After retirement he lived mostly with his sons in Miles City, Mont. He went to Europe last year, and while abroad his death he was at Tourville in Normandy. Besides many friends in Army and civil life, Col. Butler leaves six sons to mourn his loss. The remains will be brought to Omaha, Neb., for interment and placed by the side of his wife, who died in 1888.

## WILL OF JOSEPH HOLT.

What purports to be the last will of the late Gen. Joseph Holt, U. S. A., who died Aug. 1, 1894, was made public in a sensational manner in Washington, D. C., on Aug. 26. Among letters opened by the Register of Wills was one addressed in crude letters, printed in ink, which was found to contain a half sheet of foolscap paper, the left edge of which was burned, but not enough to make the writing illegible. It was signed "J. Holt," and read in part:

"I do hereby devise and bequeath all of my property, both personal and real, to Lizzie Hynes, cousin of my first wife, and to Josephine Holt Throckmorton, who is my godchild, and to their heirs and assigns forever. I do hereby direct that at my death all of my property be divided equally between them."

This was dated at Washington, Feb. 7, 1873, and the witnesses were Ellen B. E. Sherman, U. S. Grant and W. T. Sherman.

Not one word of explanation accompanied the will, and the officials are at a loss to account for its appearance. No one who is familiar with the handwriting of Gen. Holt and with the signatures of Grant and Sherman doubts the authenticity of the document. Gen. Holt was supposed to have died intestate, and proceedings under that supposition were begun a year ago. On petition of Washington D. Holt, William G. Sterrett and John W. Holt, next of kin, an administrator was appointed, and he filed and inventory of the personal estate on October 2, 1894, which footed up \$130,065. About \$50,000 worth of realty in this city also belongs to the estate. There was a distribution of \$9,000 made among the next of kin.

## WEST POINT.

The closing days of Camp McDowell have been marked by an ever-increasing number of visitors at the post and elsewhere. The hops have been overcrowded, the demand for partners being greatly in excess of the supply of cadets.

Sixty couples participated in the german on Wednesday evening. Mrs. Braden and Mrs. Lewis, mother of Cadet Lewis, presided at the favor table. The favors consisted of cadets' breast-plates, paper flowers, bell buttons, miniature cannon, etc.

The post has been assuming, gradually, its usual aspect during the past week. Professor and Mrs. Michie and Miss Michie, Capt. Gordon and family, Lieut. Winn and family, Lieut. and Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Parker and family returned last week. Professor Tillman and family arrived early in the present week.

The officers of the new detail have had quarters assigned them as follows: Lieut. Pierce will occupy the quarters just vacated by Capt. Smith, Lieut. D'Armit takes Lieut. Cameron's old quarters, Lieut. Hazzard will be quartered at the Cadet Cottage, next the post office, Lieut. Cassatt will occupy No. 61, the set of quarters occupied for many years by Mrs. Charles Butler and subsequently by Mrs. Woolsey. Lieut. Winn has moved from the Cadet Cottage to No. 30, Lieut. Carson's old quarters, Capt. Parker will occupy No. 24, formerly occupied by Lieuts. Todd and Perce, Lieut. Traub will move into No. 17, just vacated by Capt. Parker, Lieuts. Hagadorn, Johnson, Bethel, Bromwell, Echols, Cruikshank, Keefe and Shunk have been assigned quarters in the new building recently erected for the accommodation of bachelor officers.

Miss Pratt, daughter of Capt. Sedgwick Pratt, 3d Art., is a guest of Miss Michie; Miss Tracy, sister of Cadet Tracy, of the first class, is visiting Mrs. Russell; Miss Erben, daughter of Adm. Erben, is a guest of Miss Mary Craney; Maj. J. G. D. Knight, Engineers, has joined his family at Cranston's; Miss Hancock, sister of Cadet Hancock; Mrs. A. M. Miller and the Misses Miller, Miss Marion Raymond, sister of Cadet Raymond; Mrs. Joseph Campbell, the Misses Campbell, Naval Cadet John F. Babcock, Lieut. E. V. Smith, 4th Inf.; Hon. J. W. Hinkley, of Poughkeepsie, and the Misses Hinkley, father and sisters of Cadet Hinkley, of the first class; Gen. and Mrs. Guy Henry, parents of Cadet Henry, third class; Mrs. J. B. Lewis, mother of Cadet Lewis, first class; Mrs. John B. Babcock, whose son is a member of the third class, are among the guests at the West Point Hotel.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. M. Carson, who have been spending the summer in Canada, are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Gordon. Lieut. Carson will take advantage of a short leave before joining at Fort Sam Houston, Tex. Lieut. W. Chamberlaine, 1st Art., was a recent visitor at the post.

Hon. John Bigelow and Miss Bigelow are at their country seat, "The Squirrels," at Highland Falls. Miss Kline, daughter of Lieut. Col. Jacob Kline, 9th Inf., is with the Misses Knight, at Cranston's.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. D. Barrette have returned from Detroit, Mich., where they have been spending the summer as the guests of Maj. and Mrs. James Biddle.

Mrs. Phillips, of Philadelphia, mother of Mrs. Cassatt, Mrs. and Miss North, of Philadelphia, are among the guests registered at the hotel.

The color line entertainment, which was held at Camp McDowell Tuesday evening, was the result of weeks of hard and conscientious work on the part of the cadets interested. It was successful in every particular. The drop curtain, the work of Cadets (now Lieuts.) Schulz and Heron, was of Japanese design and was first used in the play "In Old Vienna," which formed part of the 100th night entertainment in February, 1894. Cadet Kochersperger made a brief introductory speech before the curtain rose upon the first part of the programme. A band of minstrels was disclosed, arrayed in spotless white duck cadet uniforms, with red sashes, their complexions of ebony emphasizing the contrast. Too much cannot be said in praise of Messrs. Busch, Chitty, Powers, Martin, Cairer, Miller and Ashburn, who kept the audience in shouts of laughter from the opening to the close of the performance. Part II.—"Napoleon up to Date" was a very realistic impersonation, which met with instant recognition. It may be that the names of the marshals, ingeniously derived from nicknames familiar to cadets, will furnish some clue as to their identity. The scene represented the interior of a tent. The sketch, "Chimney Fadden on West Point," by Mr. Martin, was capital. Part III.—"The Knights of the Mystic Star" was a very clever production. It is impossible to do more than give a faint outline of an entertainment of this character, which derives its charm from its surroundings. The hits are appreciated and applauded by cadets almost before the ideas presented have been grasped by the average spectator.

Wednesday morning the return of the furlough class was welcomed, and at 2 P. M. all four classes dined in Grant Hall.

The members of the first class were photographed last week grouped at the base of the Battle Monument.

Gen. George B. Dandy, retired, has returned with his son, Cadet Dandy, who has been absent on sick leave for several months.

Cadet Hinkley, of the first class, returned from sick leave Aug. 26.

A number of changes have been made among the cadet officers. Cadet King becomes Adjutant; Cadet Helberg, Captain; Cadet Hoffman, Captain; Cadet Lewis, Lieutenant.

The following will be a few among the many young ladies who will attend the furlough or 25th hop this evening: The Misses Knight, the Misses Catlin, Miss Kline, Miss Rittenhouse, Miss Schoonmaker, Miss Penelope Parker, Miss Huse, Miss Backus, Miss Hallett, Miss Kimberly, Miss North, Miss Hancock, Miss Tracy, the Misses Hinkley, Miss Raymond, Miss Erben, Miss Pratt, Miss Happersett, the Misses Butler, the Misses Du Barry, the Misses Hartnett, the Misses Campbell, Miss De Runsey, Miss Michie, Miss Amey, Miss Torney, Miss J. Ward, Miss Davis, the Misses Craney, the Misses Miller and many others.

Camp will be struck to-morrow morning, Aug. 29.



## RETURN MARCH OF DILLENBACK'S BATTERY.

Tyringham, Mass., Aug. 28, 1895.

Capt. Dillenback's battery has broken camp and started on the journey back to the post. At 2:30 on Saturday of last week the men made ready to strike the tents and at the word of command down they all came in an instant. Then followed packing of tentage, boxing of camp outfits and preparations for bivouac, which was the only shelter up to the hour of departure. Shortly after, a storm that had been gathering for some time descended on the camp and lasted most of Saturday night.

Sunday dawned bright and beautiful, and the day was spent entertaining visitors. In the evening everything was made ready for an early start the following morning, and when all arrangements were completed the whole field was illuminated with camp fires. The officers built one just in front of their tents, where, with their friends, they gathered and exchanged mutual expressions of esteem and thanks for pleasures granted. At the lower end of the field the soldiers made an enormous fire and gathered about it to send cheer after cheer for Tyringham, its hospitable people and the good times experienced while camping on its soil. Other fires were kindled about the grounds and kept blazing until bedtime. The brook presented a sight never before seen there. A fire burning on an island sent a blazing light into the glen beyond and made the water look like a river of molten gold. Altogether the evening was an ideal last night in camp, and will long be remembered by those who were present.

Just at 5:30 on Monday the battery drew out of the camp ground and started on the homeward march. Some of the farmers along the route set baskets of apples before their doors and invited the soldiers to help themselves freely. At Stockbridge the band of the town met the column and escorted it down the main street to the Congregational church, where the swell set had prepared a breakfast for the entire command. The soldiers were accommodated on the green and in the church parlors an elaborate breakfast was placed before the officers and their friends. Four tables with an officer at the head of each radiated diagonally from the center of the room, where a standard about 3 feet in diameter supported a large and solid bank of hydrangea blossoms, relieved in the center with a cluster of exquisite gladioli. During the meal the field chimed, just in front of the church, rang and the band played. Breakfast over good-bys were said and the march resumed with a halt at the depot long enough to fire a salute.

The route lay over Monument Mountain to Great Barrington. Just outside the town an escort of 20 mounted gentlemen, the Great Barrington Band and the local Grand Army post awaited to accompany the battery to the camp grounds. The main street of the town was lined on either side by spectators, and the houses were decorated with flags and bunting. Down through this holiday scene the battery passed with the escort, and reached the fair grounds just as the mill whistles blew noon. All the afternoon the camp swarmed with visitors, whose interest seemed unabated by the extreme sultriness of the air.

At 6:30 the entire command was banqueted in the auditorium of the town hall. Over the ends of the proscenium arch of the stage large flags were draped, and from the center hung the ensign of Bat. K. The wainscoting about the room was capped with a mass of goldenrod, above which groups of small flags were tacked on the wall. Benches were placed about the room for the soldiers, and on the stage a table was set for the officers and distinguished guests. The balcony was occupied by the Homestead Band, which furnished the music for the evening; the dinner was in charge of the caterer of the town at the expense of some of the residents. At 8 P. M. the hall was thrown open to the public and a reception followed, at which Col. William L. Brown and others made addresses.

At 5 the following morning the march was resumed and the route followed was much the same as that chosen on the outward journey. Capt. Dillenback expects to arrive at Fort Hamilton about Sept. 3. The men are in splendid condition, and the practice march has certainly been a grand success. The people of the East have had an opportunity to see the United States troops at work, and the reception they gave them and the many ovations showed on them attest their praise and admiration.

## FORT MONROE, VA.

The Chamberlain Hotel people are attempting to obtain water for the hotel by means of an artesian well, and a gentleman from Pennsylvania has obtained a contract to sink it. This enterprise will be watched with much interest, as, if successful, the Government will be sure to sink one or more artesian wells for the post. Some years ago a well was sunk to a depth of 869 feet, when a strata of clay or some other obstruction was struck, which baffled all attempts to bore through it, and the project was abandoned. The present contractor has improved machinery, and states that he can certainly go more than 2,000 feet if water is not found at a less depth. We all hope this enterprise may be successful. A large force of mechanics is now at work on the Chamberlain, and it really looks as though the company intended to finish the hotel and start it in the near future.

The following additional officers are absent from the post on leaves varying from fifteen days to one month: Capt. J. L. Tierney, 3d Art., Lieut. W. S. McNair, 3d Art., Lieut. G. Kravenbuhl, 2d Art., and W. Chamberlain and F. W. Coe, 1st Art.

Mrs. Pinkney, of New York, is occupying the quarters of Lieut. W. Walke, during the absence of that officer in Charlottesville.

Col. William Lane, U. S. A., retired, is stopping at the Hygeia Hotel, accompanied by Mrs. Lane.

The command has been issued with the new Krag-Jorgensen rifle and is fast becoming acquainted with the new manual. The new manual does not seem to suit everybody, but this should be expected. It is thought by many that with a few slight modifications to the manual sent with the new drill for heavy artillery, it would be better than the one authorized.

The Artillery School Baseball Club played a game on the 13th with the crack team from Portsmouth, the All Americans, but the team were treated to a first-class surprise, and acknowledged that they had not met such a club of hitters as the soldiers. The ball was hit hard and often by both teams, but we won; score 25 to 14. The game with the Norfolk scheduled for last Saturday had to be postponed on account of rain, and it will be played to-day.

The football team is getting out almost every day for preliminary practice, and by the time the season opens we expect to have a much better team than last year. The men have understood the necessity for constant, intelligent practice, and they are having it.

The regular school work having been suspended since the completion of artillery practice, an opportunity has been given many officers to take short leaves before commencing academic duties on Sept. 1.

Lieut. G. O. Squier, 3d Art., with Professor Crehore, are diligently pursuing their experiments with a view to perfecting their new photographic chronograph for measuring velocities, and as their experiments progress, the utility of the new method and its superiority over the old one is being daily exemplified.

## FORT RILEY, KAN.

Lieut. J. G. Harbord, 5th Cav., was a recent visitor at Riley.

Lieut. and Mrs. Furlong arrived last week and were serenaded by the band on Thursday evening.

Mrs. Hinds, wife of Lieut. Ernest Hinds, 2d Art., was called away on Tuesday to Nashville, Tenn., by a telegram announcing the death of her father. Her many friends extend her their sympathies.

Mrs. Walker, wife of Lieut. L. H. Walker, 4th Art., has returned after a lengthy visit to the South.

Tuesday was given over to two parties of excursionists, one composed of members of the societies of the Epworth League and Daughters of Rebekah, of Lawrence, Kan., to the number of about 600, the other of the Christian En-

deavor, of Junction City and vicinity, numbering about 500. Parade was held on the cavalry parade ground, followed by squadron and troop drill. A concert by the 1st Cav. band was also given for the entertainment of the visitors, followed by a baseball game between the team of the Lawrence High School and the Riley team, resulting in victory for the latter.

The numerous rains have laid the dust and materially improved the ground used for drills, which began each morning at 7 o'clock, the 1st Cav. maneuvering on the Smoky Hill Flats, the 2d near the target range and the artillery drilling on the Pawnee Flats.

The children have been the fêted members in the garrison during the week. On Thursday Capt. and Mrs. Knox gave a party for little Marguerite Knox. On Friday Capt. and Mrs. Walnwright chaperoned a wagonette full of young folks to the hay camp, the occasion being the 12th birthday of Mayhew Walnwright. On Saturday Mrs. Viele gave a lawn party to the very young people, those averaging five years of age.

An informal box was held on Friday night, after which suppers were given by Mrs. Hoyle, by Mrs. Schumm and by Miss Barry.

## FROM OUR MEXICAN CORRESPONDENT.

The trial of the case of Col. Francisco Romero is now being heard in the Second Criminal Court of the City of Mexico, concerning a duel that took place some months ago between the principals, Col. Francisco Romero and José C. Verastegui, the latter being vanquished in the combat. Now the principal, Col. Romero, and his seconds are on trial for violation of the laws pertaining to dueling. Great is the interest manifested by the public and the friends of both participants.

An excursion party of American capitalists were received by President Diaz and his estimable wife, Dona Carmen Romero Rubio de Diaz, Sunday, Aug. 18, in the famous Chapultepec. During their visit Judge Balderas acted as interpreter. They expressed their intention to the President to establish in the capital a brewery and a distillery on the American plan and with the most improved machinery obtainable. The company will be organized with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. The above-named gentlemen came well recommended to the President by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

Capt. Barreiro, who died a few days ago, was buried in the City of Mexico, the coffin being accompanied to the grave by the 7th Cav. Regt.

The 48th anniversary of the heroic defense made at Churubusco on Aug. 20, 1847, during the war of the United States against Mexico, was celebrated on Aug. 20 in grand style. Those present were: Gen. Diaz, Don Pedro Hinojosa, Secretary of War and Navy, Gen. Francisco Velez, military commander of the district, and the following members of Congress: Don Francisco Mejia and Señores Don Jesus Concha, D. Vicente Pagaza, D. Epifanio Padilla and Don Manuel Bustamante.

Aug. 20 Gen. Ignacio Escudera left in company with his private secretary for Chihuahua, under orders of the Secretary of War, to accompany the remains there at the burial of Gen. Donato Guerra.

Aug. 23 a bull fight took place in the City of Mexico at the Plaza de Bucarelli for the benefit of Sevillano Enrique Merino, "El Sorio." The matadores were Diego Rodriguez, Silverio Chico and Francisco Palomar. Five bulls were killed of the famous Cazadero stock.

## PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Our summer on Champlain has thus far been an ideal one, and August promises to be the red-letter month. Through the courtesy of Mr. Seavey the Saturday hops at Hotel Champlain have been greatly enjoyed, and the bathing facilities at this lovely beach have afforded much pleasure. Frequent excursions to the many interesting points on the beautiful shores of Champlain and Lake George afford almost daily opportunities for delightful diversion.

On the evening of the 5th Capt. and Mrs. Williams entertained their friends on board the capacious steamer "Maquam." A clear night, a full moon and a balmy atmosphere combined with the beautiful music of the 21st Inf. orchestra to render this quite the event of the season.

On the evening of Aug. 15 Capt. and Mrs. Cornman entertained their friends in a most charming manner at the club. The rooms were beautifully decorated and cards and dancing were enjoyed into the wee sma' hours.

The American Canoe Association is camped three miles south of us. Responding to the invitation of Col. Jewett, a party of about 150, including some 30 ladies, came down from their camp on special train on Tuesday, were met at the club by officers and ladies, enjoyed a concert by the band and witnessed a regimental parade. Their appreciation of the courtesy was shown by an invitation through the Adjutant to witness the canoe races and exercises on Thursday, a novel sight, which many were greatly pleased to be able to enjoy.

A visit from an Inspector and possibly from the General of the Army are in store for us.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. R.—If the disability was contracted in the line of duty you are entitled to a pension. Write to the Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C., for a necessary blank whereon to make application.

S.—Credit at the post exchange to a soldier to the extent of one-fifth of his monthly pay may be authorized by the post commander in his discretion, but the latter is not obliged to authorize it, even to soldiers in good standing.

L. J. M.—Suitable works for an officer desiring to read up on military law are: "Military Law," Winthrop's "Military Law" and Digest of Opinions of Judge Advocate General.

E. D. F. asks: Is an employee of the Post Office Department barred from taking the examination from civil life for a 2d Lieutenancy in the Army? Answer.—No; all other requirements being met. Read carefully G. O. 72, A. G. O., Aug. 10, 1891, published in full in "Army and Navy Journal" of Aug. 15, 1891, p. 864.

OLD READER asks the prospects for a change of station for the batteries of the 3d Art., now stationed at Key West, Fla., and Fort Barrancas, this fall. Answer.—Secretary Lamont states that no consideration has yet been given to the matter of changes of stations, and that it is purely idle to speculate.

K. C. B.—"Tommy Atkins," the generic title applied to the British soldier, is not a myth. There was a Sergt. Thomas Atkins, of the 5th British Foot, who enlisted in 1806, served gallantly, was wounded at Waterloo, and discharged with pension in 1820. He seems to have been the original "Tommy Atkins."

F. R.—The retirement of Lieut. Gen. Schofield, Sept. 29 next, will cause no appointments or promotions, for the General officers will then revert to the legal standard of three Major Generals, Miles, Ruger and Merritt, and six Brigadier Generals, Brooke, Wheaton, Otis, Forayth, Bliss and Coppinger. One General officer, Ruger, is at present without a command, but there will be a command for him, the Department of the East, on the retirement of Gen. Schofield and the assignment of Gen. Miles to the command of the Army.

A. C. N. asks: (1) A manual for courts martial. Lieut. Murray. (2) Map of military posts in the United States. (3) Map and description of Fort Myer, Va. (4) Also the address of the Paymaster U. S. A. at New York. Answer.—(1) Messrs. John Wiley & Sons, 53 East Tenth Street, New York City, publish Murray's "Manual for Courts Martial." Price, \$1.50. (2) Write to Lieut. H. C. Hale, A. D. C., headquarters Department of the Missouri, Chicago, who prepared such a map. (3) There is no published map of Fort Myer except an official one, not for distribution. By writing to the Adjutant, Fort Myer, Va., necessary information may be obtained. (4) There are four Army Paymasters in New York City, Col. A. B. Carey and Maj. J. B. Keefe, C. O. Sniffen and G. R. Smith. The address of each is Army Building, 30 Whitehall Street.

## THE STATE TROOPS.

## NATIONAL GUARD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Some Observations on the Second Brigade in Camp.

This brigade went into camp on Aug. 2 at Glencalra, near Freeport, Pa., on a site of superior sanitary and aesthetic advantages. The Allegheny River at this point is a beautiful stream, every mile of whose banks is sacred to the memory of Revolutionary pioneers and forefathers of these Western Pennsylvanians. The camp lay along an elevated plateau on the east bank of the stream; a lower bottom quite accessible, but ordinarily out of sight, contained the latrines, stables, etc. The area available for reviews was insufficient, as six regiments—that is, 12 battalions—a battery of artillery and a troop of cavalry could not be formed in line. There was also insufficient room for open order work of the whole command, but in the main the location was good. It was conveniently inconvenient of access, for though a railroad crossed the drill ground, it rarely brought crowds sufficient to interfere with work of the occasion.

The ideal of the Pennsylvania National Guard is "a division such as Hancock commanded," and the standard of instruction, the regular Army of the United States. Barring the all-important elements of the veteran, the ideal is in sight. Even the experience under stress of danger that makes men veterans has been supplied in the Homestead and Mount Pleasant campaigns. It was gratifying to see the palatable care bestowed by officers and men at their work. From the little groups of battalion officers working at unity of action and uniformity of practice, to the larger groups, such as the Governor with his brigade and regimental commanders in conference, the most intelligent, zealous and loyal work was done.

In the matter of uniforms, the undress of the Army and leggings and campaign hats were used. The officers were notably neat, their blouses well fitted and properly buttoned as a rule, but they were woefully careless and indifferent in the matter of fancy shirts and colored neckties. Several said that Army officers set the example at some of the camps in this State, and they thought it made little difference, provided the coats were buttoned and the fancy colors concealed when on duty. Too many of the men are new and their uniforms lack neatness and fit—indeed suggesting a contempt for the natty trimness of the regular. Longer service and more frequent opportunities for the officers to bring up these details would no doubt cure this in time. The heat was intense at times, but there was no justification for carelessly worn blouses. Dark blue uniform shirts are the easiest remedy for drill. One regiment used the blue-gray shirts with uniform cross-belts, in the shape of suspenders, and the effect was excellent, to the eye as well as the comfort of the men. Each man should be taught that neatness in appearance is part of the uniform—uniform, color, style, fit and mode of wearing are essential to uniformity.

The State pays a large sum to maintain its militia, for which it would get even greater return if each organization could be properly housed in a practically permanent building, the minutes of instruction could be ingrained and not be left to occupy the precious hours of the camps as must be done now.

Strict regulation prescribing each day's work in progressive instruction (laid out and prepared for, long before), up to one final inspection and review would maintain the interest to the last, and multiply manifold the benefits attained in these costly camps. Drills were going on at all hours, from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M., but a less number of perfunctory ceremonies would have given time for more instruction, especially in battalion, open order work and in regimental drills. With 3,000 men in a body there is much that may be practiced by officers and men that could not be, when the command had dissolved into small units, widely separated. The troop of cavalry (under command of a veteran of the rebellion, who seems not to have lost an iota of his youthful vitality) was constantly in evidence. The men have been together for years, and are mainly from a few localities in the mountains of Pennsylvania. They own their horses and though scattered over considerable territory, manage to keep up their instruction by squad, platoon or troop as occasion permits. They came into camp horsed and equipped, and were the best-trained soldiers by far from the start. If they were idle day or night, thence on no one discovered it. Their discipline was astonishingly good. The battery was, as usual with National Guard battalions, handicapped. The men arrived in camp on Friday, their horses on Sunday—having been taken from city camps on Saturday and driven nearly 30 miles. The inspection took place on Tuesday, before the harness could have been fitted or the teams adjusted to their drivers and places. The battery work was good, considering the very great disadvantages under which it suffered.

It is apparent to the line officers, from the Colonels down through all that have to command troops, that the Guard is especially weak in guard duty. Some of the organizations have printed brief summaries of the Manual of Guard Duty intended for sentinels, and similar ones for the non-commissioned officers of the Guard. One such, prepared by an energetic field officer for the use of his regiment, is a model of clearness and brevity. Its use rapidly instructed that regiment with the aid of "moot," in addition to regular guards, so that sentinels had intelligent knowledge of their instructions, as a rule, at the close of the camp, though they lacked the clear-cut, soldierly way of reciting it, which can only be acquired by long practice.

The conduct of the men merits all praise. A critical looker-on in the camp did not see a single soldier under the influence of liquor during the 10 days. There was a remarkable absence of skylarking and horseplay, for which there was no time and seemingly no disposition. Property of residents of the neighboring farms was undisturbed. Lieut. Steele, of the regular Army, in his essay on "Discipline," says: "It is told, as an example of the discipline of the Roman Army in the time of the Consuls, that the legion of Marcus Scaurus camped in an orchard and refrained from plucking fruit from the heavily-laden trees. Truly this was a crucial test. Nothing less than a sentinel over each tree could insure such abstinence in the armies of nowadays."

No sentinels were placed, and none were needed at Glencalra, for though the orchards in and about the camp teemed with fruit, the writer, who scanned the trees for miles along the river road, can testify that they gave no evidence that 3,000 active boys and men had come, stayed 10 days and had departed, so little had the rights of others been disregarded by these citizens in arms.

Many of the rank and file seemed callow boys, imperfectly developed physically and therefore otherwise. Army recruiting officers would probably reject as great a proportion of them as of classes of men who had not already passed an examination for the military service. This is a defect in the National Guard, as it would bar their complete transition into the United States service in an ordinary emergency. That the grand armies of our rebellion were composed of youths is not to the point. Then the demand was for numbers rather than the ability to withstand hardships, and in the agonies of later years "everything was fish that came into the net" of the recruiting officer, and the victims were many as the pension rolls show.

The work done in these camps, as well as the more dangerous business of mobilization at Homestead and the coke regions and the like, demonstrate that the officers of the staff departments, as well as those of the line, have been trained to appreciate Forest's summa bonum of the art of war, "to get there fastest with the mostest men," which is of itself ample compensation for the cost of the Guard. Commands arrived on time, in good order, with the personnel accounted for, and the same was true as to supplies, though there was the usual essentially military growing common to all "good soldiers," and indicated zeal only.

The sanitation of the camps, including the police, was in charge of the regimental surgeons, and was creditable to them. Latrines were promptly prepared by the men; garbage sinks, permitting the rapid absorption in the gravel of fluids, while their wooden covers excluded flies, the pests of camp, and fairly clean kitchens gave testimony to intelligent plans and energetic, persistent inspections. The



camp was as a rule visibly in good order and sanitariously clean, which is the end to be attained.

It is gratifying to the officers of the regular Army to know that this fine body of soldiers has been led to such good purpose by their precept and example. To quote again from Lieut. Steele's admirable paper: "... But it is not in the great wars of the nation that the discipline of troops is put to the most trying test. It is in the fearful riots which our great cities have become familiar with within the past two decades. There also this immense preponderance (of discipline) over disorderly, headless numbers finds its strongest manifestation. When two batteries of artillery got out of the cars at Pittsburgh in 1877, and, without firing a shot, dispersed the rabble of thousands of desperate men and women which held the undisciplined militia beleaguered in the round house, and the citizens in a state of terror, it taught a lesson in discipline which the people ought not to forget in a hundred years. The National Guard of Pennsylvania were the first to heed the lesson, and how well they profited by it was shown in their soldierly behavior at Homestead a few years later." And it may be added that wherever they have been in service since, in practice camps or in fields of danger, the spirit of discipline has been present.

On the whole, a casual observer would say that it was a fine school for officers, and from the splendid body of handsome veterans, serious, soldierly men whom the Governor assembled about him to discuss the work of the troops and to advise with him as to the future united action for the good of the Guard of the commonwealth, down to the company officers iterating and reiterating instructions and hearing and rehearsing the evidences of their comprehension, they were a virile body of earnest, intelligent gentlemen who reflect credit on the military profession, on their State and on the nation.

Were Gen. Hancock alive now to see how the high ideal set for his countrymen was being reached out for, how the flag he fought so ably to uphold is honored by the uplifted caps and hats of the passers-by, largely through the influence of the example of these men, he would surely feel that a noble monument was built in his honor.

#### A CASUAL OBSERVER.

#### PRACTICE MARCH OF THE 65TH N. Y.

Pursuant to orders from the A. G. O. at Albany, the 65th Regt. of Buffalo started on a practice march on Monday, Aug. 5. Other regiments had been selected for such a tour of duty, but each had asked to be relieved upon various pretexts. The 65th Regt. had performed its tour of duty in camp at Peekskill in 1894 and was consequently not scheduled for field duty this year, but Bvt. Brig. Gen. Welch called his officers together and after consultation wrote the Adjutant General volunteering the regiment for this duty and asking to be assigned for a practice march. Gen. McAlpin hesitated; but after a personal interview with Gen. Welch he was persuaded that the 65th could be relied on, and it was ordered to take the field. Capt. C. E. F. Babcock, Co. F, was detailed as reconnaissance officer, and with Gen. Welch and Maj. Briggs, the regiments' Surgeon, prospected the country through which it was proposed to make the tour.

That this practice march has been a glorious success is due to a great extent to the energetic work and forethought of Gen. Welch in planning all its details in advance and to the efficiency of the staff officers in managing their several departments, and to the excellent discipline maintained by the line officers in the companies. In every town and village where the 65th camped the people were loud in their praise of the conduct of the men, sincere in their regret at the departure of the regiment and earnest in their wishes for a speedy return. The march has been beneficial not only to the men who participated but to the whole Guard. There was a mistaken impression existing among the rural communities that the appropriations annually made were for the purpose of maintaining a body of soldiery that was good only for parades, and that the tours of camp duty at Peekskill, etc., were nothing else than military picnics. Their minds are now disabused, for they have seen the splendid discipline in the ranks of the 65th and have watched in open-mouthed astonishment the hard soldierly work of officers and men while on the march. The morning report showed that there were 460 officers and men present, the strength of the regiment being 500. Besides the officers of the regiment, the troops were accompanied by Brig. Gen. Peter C. Doyle, Maj. John H. Ball and Capt. Wiman Smith of the 4th Brigade, Col. J. G. Green, Asst. Insp. Gen. of the State, and Lieut. James K. Thompson, of the 23d U. S. Inf. A detail of 2 officers and 10 men of the 4th Brigade Signal Corps was also assigned for duty with the regiment and did some efficient work during the week.

The town of Hamburg was reached at 10:30 A. M. The column was promptly formed. The guard duty first, last and all the time was from poor to very bad, the recruit making himself especially conspicuous. Just why recruits should be assigned to this duty is more than we can understand. Captains should be held responsible for the instruction in this duty unless other provision is made.

The drills of Tuesday were companies in extended order in the morning, by battalion in the afternoon, five hours in all. The men were cheerful and willing, the officers showed varying degrees of efficiency, giving a net result of a full day of earnest work with the strength and the weakness of the command brought prominently into light.

Wednesday the men showed marked improvement in the march, and physically seemed equal to all requirements. In this march the train master failed. The wagons were stalled on Colden Hill; under a scorching sun the mettle of the men was tested, the unexpected happened, but the wagons went up the hill with the aid of the men, and a new lesson in military transportation had been learned. This day demonstrated the working ability of the regiment and only words of praise can be written. The companies marched to the top of the hill, stacked arms, laid aside their packs and equipments and armed with long ropes marched down the hill again, each company helping to haul its wagon up. It was hard work, but the men put their "shoulder to the wheel" and pulled and pushed without a murmur or a word of complaint.

Profiting by his experience of the day before Gen. Welch decided on Thursday morning when camp was broken at 7:30, to send the wagon train ahead. The companies assembled in light marching order, having placed their packs and pieces in their company wagons, and as soon as the hill was reached each company hauled its wagon up the hill, which was very steep and two and a half miles long. The top being reached, the companies were re-formed, and the march to Holland began at 10:47 over a road declining gradually to the valley. This work, of course, knocked out the drill provided in the programme. The regiment arrived at Holland at 12:40. At 2 o'clock when mess call was sounded all tents were up and to the general observer the camp had the appearance of having long been one of the landmarks of the village. The men showed greater proficiency and celerity in making and breaking camp each successive day.

Friday morning at 7:45 camp was broken in good style. The property was better handled than before. The wagons were loaded by rule; the march of this day, being the best of the week (aside from the water habit which cannot be too strongly condemned), was well done. The men reached the new camp at South Wales at 10:40 A. M. fresh and strong, able to take the field for a two hours' drill in the afternoon. The drill battalion in extended order was not good as a whole, and only fair in places. The officers had no excuses to make. They simply said, with apparent confidence, "With practice we can do this or any other work," and I believe this is true, for the 65th Regt. has not yet found its limitations. As an industrious, good-willed, working command it has not a superior in this State.

Camp was struck at 1:30 Saturday. The wagons were packed for the last time and started for Buffalo. Then at 2:55 the column moved out and the march to East Aurora was taken up. At 5:30 the head of the column reached the outskirts of the village and the main body was halted until the rear guard arrived, when, headed by the East Aurora band, the regiment paraded through the streets, passed in review before Gen. Doyle, and then gave a regimental parade on a large field to the great delight of the people of Aurora and surrounding villages, who made this a gala occasion. The several camps were named as follows: Hamburg, Josiah Porter; Glenwood, Peter C. Doyle; Holland, Edwin A. McAlpin; South Wales, Thomas H. McGrath.

There are many standpoints from which this tour should be judged and there are many things that could be criticised, but it has demonstrated above all that the 65th is a regiment that can be trusted, is willing to work and work hard, can take care of itself under all conditions and in any emergency, and that the highest praise is due the commanding officer for the splendid results achieved. The faults to be criticised lay not so much with the men as with the company officers. Discipline was relaxed during the route marches, and they did not energize their men as they should when camp was reached. The consequence was the lack of promptitude in formations and a carelessness in the bearing of the men on drills. Then, too, in one or two cases the officers seemed to fail to grasp the instruction that was being imparted and their men soon became imbued with an indecision that was not usual to them. Lieut. J. K. Thompson, 23d U. S. Inf., was with the 65th Regt. during the entire week. His efficient assistance was of incalculable value to the command, and after this week's tour of duty we would strongly urge that no command be permitted to go on a practice march unless accompanied by

an officer of experience and previous service in practice marches in the Army.

#### MICHIGAN.

Brig. Gen. C. R. Hawley is quoted as saying that the last encampment of the Michigan N. G., Aug. 6 to 12, proved to be the best disciplined and most instructive ever held in Michigan. This success was due in a great measure to the presence of the 19th Inf., U. S. A., under command of Maj. Bennett, and to Capt. Vernon, of that command, who was detailed by the War Department as instructor. The principal feature, sentinel duty, was found much improved. Co. H, 5th Inf., of Ironwood, securing the honors for performing the best work. This company has had more practical experience in riots and labor troubles than any other throughout the brigade. Guard mounts were held twice daily by one entire company in each regiment.

On the afternoon of the 6th inst during the arrival of the troops rain fell quite heavily, leaving the sandy soil in excellent condition. Meanwhile the 19th Inf. held dress parade in front of brigade headquarters in this drizzling rain to exemplify discipline.

Aug. 7 the encampment was formally opened and named Camp Devlin in honor of the late Quartermaster General. Gov. John T. Rich arrived Aug. 8, and it was while doing honor to the Commander-in-Chief that Privts. Kelly and Lent, detailed from Co. E, 1st Inf., to assist in firing the Governor's salute, met with painful injuries. Kelly and Lent were ramming in the seventeenth charge when a premature discharge occurred, resulting in the loss of a finger to each man.

On Sunday brigade review afforded an imposing spectacle for the thousands of excursionists who visited the camp. Early Monday morning all was in readiness to break camp. After the departure of all but the 4th Inf. some miscreant taking advantage of the relaxation of discipline set fire to the guard house, a large frame structure, thus endangering the whole camp. Fortunately the wind carried the cinders away from the tents; otherwise the loss to the State would have been considerable. Although a handsome reward has been offered for the conviction of the perpetrator, it is not now likely he will be found. The discipline maintained at this encampment has caused a great deal of dissatisfaction, especially among the older Guardsmen. Although rapid strides have been made in past years in this respect, the standard was so exacting and strenuously disapproved by the men this year, that many officers fear for the attendance at the next encampment as a result.

Co. E, 5th Inf., has been mustered out of service for inefficiency. Sergt. George L. Winckler, Co. D, 4th Inf., enjoys the distinction of having not missed a roll call of any description while in the State service, now over nine years. This is considered a record in Michigan, and prompts the inquiry how it compares with Guardsmen in other States.

The Detroit Naval Reserve tendered a banquet to the officers of the Michigan on the evening of the 19th at the Detroit Club.

#### 14th N. Y.—COL. HARRY MITCHELL.

The 14th N. Y., in command of Col. Mitchell, after taking part in the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the monument in Prospect Park Aug. 27, erected to the memory of the dead of Maryland who fell at the battle of Long Island, marched to its handsome new armory on the block bounded by Seventh and Eighth Avenues and Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets, Brooklyn, where it took informal possession. The regiment formed in line in front of the armory, and, as the men presented arms, the flag was raised over the armory, and the band played the "Star-Spangled Banner." The regiment then entered the armory, and the companies were dismissed to their quarters. This completed the ceremony of occupation. The regiment presented a handsome appearance, and was equalized into two battalions, each consisting of six commands of 12 files front, the first being commanded by Maj. Bennett H. Tobey, with 1st Lieut. C. P. Bagnall supernumerary as Adjutant, and the second, under command of Maj. George Louis Gillon, with Lieut. David P. Henry as Adjutant. A guard detail preceded the regiment to the new armory, where sentries were placed at each entrance. Orders were given, however, to admit all respectable appearing and law-abiding adults who might present themselves for admission to the building, at the main entrance, on Eighth Avenue. Capt. John F. Foote, of Co. B, was detailed as officer of the day, and Lieut. Philip E. Wingate as officer of the guard. The formal transfer of the new building and a house-warming will take place the last week in November next.

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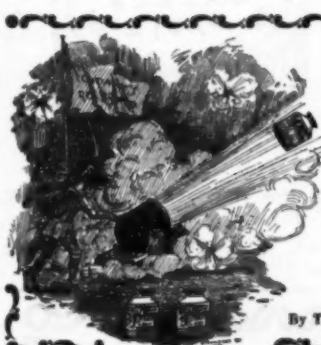
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## GEORGIA.

The Capital City Guard, Co. B, 5th Inf., Georgia Volunteers, for such is the official designation of the organized militia of the State of Georgia, will leave Atlanta Tuesday, Sept. 10, at 4 P. M. on a seven days' march across the country. Their objective point will be Chickamauga, where they intend to participate in the ceremonies incident to the dedication of the National Park on the old battlefield, Sept. 19 to 21. The distance is 138 miles, and although the country to be traversed is extremely rough, it is estimated that the march can be made in seven days, but one extra day has been allowed for unforeseen difficulties. The start will be made in the afternoon, so as to allow the remaining companies of the regiment stationed at Atlanta to accompany them as far as the city limits. At Marietta and at Rome, two towns en route, the Guard will be entertained by the local military. They will go fully equipped, with a complete wagon train (donated by Studebaker Bros. Mfg. Co.), medical department, under charge of a competent surgeon, and a drum and bugle corps. The citizens of Atlanta are taking a great deal of interest in the trip and have donated liberally towards it. A survey—plane and topographical—will be made of the route taken and a copy of it filed with the War Department. The hand compass, pedometer and odometer will be used in making the survey. Two couriers will be mounted on bicycles, and will forage, scout and keep up communication between all parts of the column. Everything necessary will be carried, and all the

work, even cooking, will be done by the men themselves. On the 19th the company will participate in the exercises at Chickamauga and on the 20th will move on to Chattanooga and participate in the ceremonies there, returning home by rail the night of the 21st. The company, which has a membership of 68, will go about 50 strong. The officers of the company are: Eugene W. Hewitt, Captain; William J. Parkes, 1st Lieutenant; Walter W. Barker, 2d Lieutenant. It is probable that representatives of the local papers and a photographer will accompany the Guard on the trip. Gov. Atkinson has selected the Guard as his escort while at Chickamauga.

## NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

Capt. George F. Demarest, of Co. G, 22d N. Y., was unanimously elected Major, vice Hart, deceased, on Aug. 28. The 12th N. Y. will send a team to Sea Girt, N. J., to compete in the interstate regimental team match. It should not be far from the top.

The State rifle competition of the Massachusetts Militia will be shot at the range of the Massachusetts Rifle Association, Walnut Hill, Woburn, on Monday, Sept. 2. The competition will be in charge of Col. George F. Hall, Insp. Gen. of Rifle Practice.

Ex-Capt. C. O. Davis, of the 13th N. Y., is spoken of as a likely candidate for the position of Major. Col. Watson has appointed Pvt. T. G. Austen, of Co. G, Assistant Inspector of Rifle Practice. Co. F have elected 1st Sergt. T. W. Budleman a 1st Lieutenant.

Capt. W. B. Smith, of Co. F, 23d N. Y., has resigned after a service of over 20 years, during which time he has earned a most honorable record. Efforts are being made to have the Captain reconsider his resignation. Capt. W. H. Cortelyou, of Co. F, will resign next month.

The 2d Regt. of the Rhode Island Militia will probably have a field day during the first or second week in October. Lieut. Col. Donohue, Maj. Lally, Maj. McCrudden and Adj. Canning have been appointed a committee to decide the time, place and arrangements, and whether or not to hold the event. The place will be one of the towns where companies of the regiment are located.

## NAVAL MILITIA.

NEW JERSEY.—The U. S. S. Portsmouth, which was turned over to New Jersey for the use of her Naval Reserve, was formally placed in commission on the afternoon of Saturday, Aug. 24. The Battn. of the East, in command of Lieut. Comdr. Washington Irving, consisting of the 1st Division, Lieut. M. Craven, and the 2d Division, Lieut. J. Conway, assembled on board the Portsmouth, whose berth is at the foot of Fifteenth Street, Hoboken, and in the presence of Comdr. Jacques and Insp. Gen. Donnelly. Col. Oliphant and others the crew were mustered on the spar-deck and the order read placing the ship in commission. The national colors were then run up, the band played the "Star Spangled Banner" and under the direction of Ord. Officer Ballard a national salute was fired from a Hotchkiss rapid-fire gun with great precision. An inspec-

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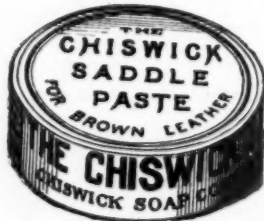
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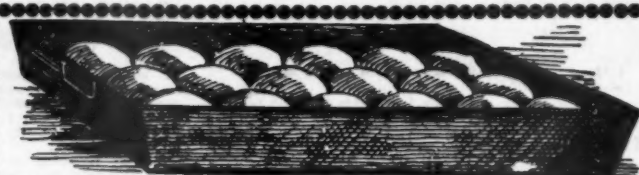
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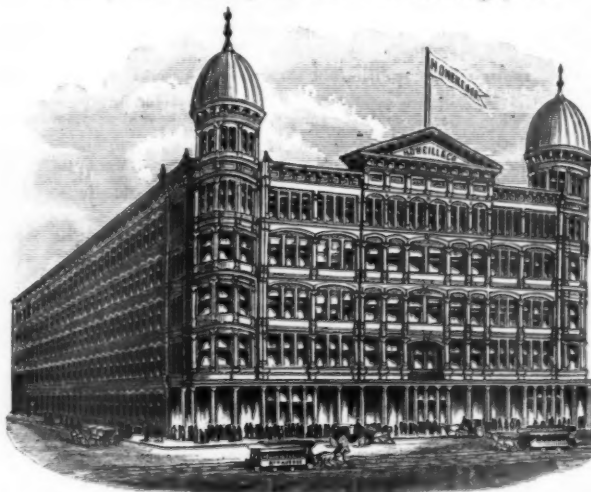
The ARMY and NAVY JOURNAL has just issued the order adopting a new Manual of Arms for the Army in a small pamphlet, uniform with the Drill Regulations. It will be sent by mail pre-paid for 10 cents on application to the ARMY and NAVY JOURNAL, Bennett Building, New York City.

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was made of the ship by Comdr. Jacques and other officers, which was found in excellent condition. A drill followed, which was very well executed considering the small amount of practice the two divisions have had. The staff of Comdr. Irving, who have been recently appointed and commissioned, are: Lieutenants (Jr. Gr.) Arthur H. Colby, Paymaster, Farnham Yardley, Adjutant, and William M. Ballard, Ordnance Officer. The two divisions are to leave the ship in cutters on Saturday afternoon, Aug. 31, and make a tour around Staten Island, beginning at the mouth of the Kill Von Kull. They will stop at Sewaren, N. J., the first evening, and remain there a part of Sunday. The Portsmouth will be formally placed in commission on Saturday, Aug. 24, at 4 o'clock. Her berth is at the foot of Fifteenth Street, Hoboken, N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Philadelphia "Inquirer," referring to the recent tour of duty of the Naval Militia, says: "The naval contingent of the State forces has been having its turn at active duty and in many particulars has not made a creditable showing. An attendance of about 70 out of 100 is evidence of a very lax condition of discipline. If the battalion actually has the number of men claimed for it the question arises why were they not present for duty? The sending out of notices asking the men if they would report for active service develops a strange condition of affairs. In military circles men are not asked if they will or will not; they are ordered to do thus and so. It is safe to say that the authorities are not pleased with the exhibition made. The lack of observance of certain military usages was manifest. A case in point was that of the commanding officer calling a sentinel from his post, addressing him as 'Orderly' and sending him on an errand. The sentinel promptly saluted, then leaned his rifle up against a tent and walked away to execute his orders and afterward returned, resumed the rifle and strode up and down on his post. This breach was perpetrated several times and was not the only one which took place. For the amount of money expended and from the promises made, the result of the Naval Battalion, as shown, is, to say the least, disappointing. It looks as if a thorough reorganization was necessary. Some good material is now in the battalion, but, with a couple of exceptions, it is not on the quarter-deck. Those who are before the mast need a general shaking up and the proper application of wholesome discipline. With energy and competent officers the battalion can and should be made a success."

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RHODE ISLAND.—The Naval Reserve Art. Co. of Providence, the third company of Naval Reserves in the service of Rhode Island, and the one needed to complete the Naval Battalion, has been organized by 1st Lieut. Charles H. Howland. The personnel of the new company is said to be the finest of any military company organized in the State for many years. Lieut. Howland is thoroughly competent and well qualified for his position as commander of the new company. He served several years as an Ensign in the U. S. Navy.

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#### BORN.

TERHUNE.—At Yonkers, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1895, to the wife of Ensign W. J. Terhune, U. S. N., a son.

#### DIED.

CLARKE.—In Oakland, Cal., Aug. 10, 1895, Ellie Acheson Clarke, beloved wife of Lieut. Charles A. Clarke, U. S. N., and niece of Judge Marcus W. Acheson, of Pittsburg, Pa.

HESSE.—At Ocean Grove, N. J., Aug. 18, 1895, Margaret Marie, daughter of Henry A. Hesse and granddaughter of Mr. John C. Hesse, of the Record and Pension Division of the War Department.

LANEY.—At Linden, Md., Aug. 17, 1895, Rev. W. H. Lane, father of the wife of Lieut. John W. Stewart, U. S. N.

LEWIS.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Aug. 22, 1895, Susan W., wife of Chaplain J. K. Lewis, U. S. N.

MILLER.—At Louisville, Ky., Aug. 20, 1895, Rev. W. G. Miller, D. D., father of the wife of Lieut. Ernest Hinds, 2d Art.

PARSONS.—At New York City, Aug. 21, 1895, Mr. Edwin Parsons, brother-in-law of Gen. Wager Swayne, U. S. A.

SMITH.—At Alderson, W. Va., Aug. 27, 1895, William Proctor Smith, formerly Lieutenant Topographical Engineers, U. S. A.

VON BERGEN.—At Fort Washackie, Wyo., Aug. 20, 1895, Ernest, stepson of Maj. A. Kramer, aged 24 years and 11 months.

WHITE.—Louisa C. White, wife of Civil Engr. U. S. G. White, U. S. N., on Aug. 23, 1895, at Washington, D. C.

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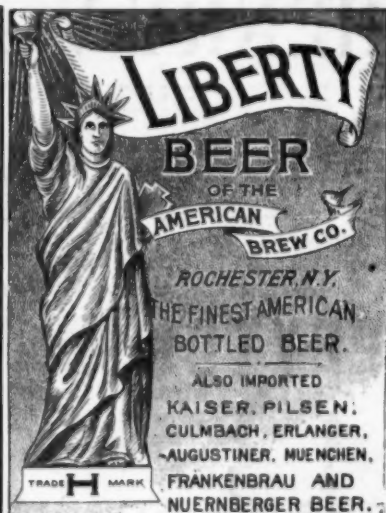
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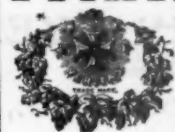
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